

UN conference told of 'starvation before next harvest'

ent warning of the danger of ion in many parts of the was given yesterday, on the United Nations World Conference, by a group of 25 tionally known experts.

Experts call for urgent action

ter Nichols
ov 4
United Nations World
ference opens here to
with the warning
d to delegates that "the
question before us is
any of the world's
may not survive until
harvest".
turning came today from
of 25 internationally
experts whose diagnosis
situation is even graver
at of the organizers of
ference.
remarks practically
into second place the
publicized visit, or pro-
visits, of Dr Henry Kis-
the American Secretary
, who addresses the con-
tomorrow. Mr Yasser
the Palestinian guerrilla
and many others.
les the delegates there
representatives of non-
mental organizations, 80
representatives of indus-
s, thousands of police,
300 accredited journalists
constant coming and go-
ministers who will appear
next two weeks, make
ot speeches and go away.
25 experts call themselves
ome Forum on World
Problems and have spent
ast two days here under
airmanship of Lady Jack-
Barbara Ward in prepar-
a declaration. As the
bers of the forum are non-
mental personalities, in-
ng such giants in their
as Dr Margaret Mead,

Dearer petrol and higher pension in TUC Budget advice

By Paul Roulledge
Labour Editor
Union leaders yesterday sug-
gested higher petrol and diesel
oil prices and increased taxes
on luxury goods to help to pay
for a £2,000m programme of
government investment in
industry and the social services.
The TUC economic committee
asked the Chancellor of the
Exchequer to increase retire-
ment pensions in his November
12 Budget by £1 a week for
single people and £1.60 for
married couples from January,
and called for £30m more in
family allowances to be paid
immediately.
The unions argued that a new
rate of 12 per cent value-added
tax to be levied on "road fuel"
and goods that formerly
attracted high purchase tax,
such as jewelry and fur coats,
would bring in £30m more in
extra £300m in a full year.
They also defended increased
taxation of petrol and diesel oil
on grounds of fuel conservation
and help for the balance of
payments.
In discussions with Mr Healey
and senior Cabinet ministers
lasting 90 minutes, the TUC
pressed for a series of measures
designed to triple the rise in
gross domestic product next
year from the disappointing
estimate of 1 per cent in 1974.
Mr Len Murray, general secre-
tary, said the Chancellor's
thinking was not very far
removed from that of the
unions.
After reaching agreement
with Mr Healey on a "general
diagnosis" of the economic
situation, the TUC economic
committee will next week look
at ways of getting across more
forcefully to shopfloor negotia-
tions the wage restraint pro-
visions of the social contract.
Concern was expressed by min-
isters and union leaders about

Majority of 14 for Government in first vote

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster, Monday
The first vote of the new Par-
liament last night gave the
Government an unexpectedly
comfortable majority of 14,
which was 11 more than its
majority over all opposition
parties. There were loud cheers
from the Labour benches as Mr
Maurice, the Labour Chief Whip,
gave a thumbs-up signal as he
returned to the Chamber from
the division lobbies.
The Conservative amendment
on which the division took place
regarded "the disastrous pro-
posals for the nationalization of
the aircraft, shipbuilding and
offshore oil industries, the estab-
lishment of a national enter-
prise board, and the imposition
of planning agreements, leading
to bureaucratic interference,
further loss of confidence
damage to investment, and
rising unemployment".
Just before the fifth day's
debate on the Queen's Speech
ended there were angry
exchanges between Mr Heath
and Mr Varley, Secretary of
State for Energy, as the Tory
leader tried repeatedly to get
the Minister to say where the
Government would find the
money for its majority partici-
pation in North Sea oil.
Mr Varley flatly refused to
give an answer.
Mr Varley shouted above the
uproar that the Government
would give the British people a
stake in their oil industry and
would find the money which
would be required. It was at
this point that Mr Heath inter-
vened. The Secretary of State,
he said, wanted to put money
into oil which was already com-
pletely under the Government's
control.
Parliamentary report, page 9

Coach-bomb woman jailed for 30 years

Judith Teresa Ward, formerly
of the Women's Royal Army
Corps, was jailed at Wakefield
Crown Court, West Yorkshire,
yesterday for a total of 30 years
for causing the M62 coach ex-
plosion and the blast at the
National Defence College at
Latimer, Buckinghamshire. She
received concurrent life sen-
tences on each of the 12 murder
charges.
For causing the M62 ex-
plosion she was jailed for 20
years: for 10 years to run con-
secutively for causing that at
Latimer, and five years, to run
concurrently, for the blast at
Euston Station, London. The
Euston verdicts were all unani-
mously except one relating to the
Euston explosion which was by
a majority of ten to two. Page 4

Watergate trial surprise

The prosecution produced a
bombshell at the Watergate
cover-up trial in Washington—a
memorandum written by Mr
Howard Hunt, one of the Water-
gate burglars, saying the White
House had promised him and
the others hush money and
pardons.
It was dated November 11,
1972, and had been missing for
two years. Mr Hunt's former
lawyer produced it this week-
end.
Mr Hunt had written that the
memorandum was not a threat
"but a reminder that loyalty
should always be a two-way
street". Page 8

Lorry pay claim

Union leaders of British Road
Services lorry drivers yesterday
demanded a new wage deal in
line with the settlement that
ended the Scottish strike.
Workers at Freightliner and
National Carriers depots began
a series of unofficial strikes in
support of new wage agree-
ments.

Stock market hit

London stock markets suffered
further falls yesterday on fears
in the City of renewed wage in-
flation or industrial disruption.
Fresh selling hit the gilt edged
market, with pressure falling
more heavily on the shorter
dated stocks. Share prices too
lost ground. The FT index fell
5.4 points to 191.2, but selling of
shares was not heavy.
Page 17

More rail chaos

Southern Region train services
are expected to be disrupted
this morning as the signalmen's
strike which began at 2 pm
yesterday continues. Page 2

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Perkins Page 19

Dr Kissinger begins peace mission in Cairo today

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Nov 4
Dr Kissinger arrived in Rome
yesterday from Belgrade for brief
consultations with Italian
leaders before flying on to
Cairo tomorrow.
In the course of the next few
days the Secretary of State is
to visit five Middle East capitals
to gauge the prospects for
peace since the Arab summit
conference at Rabat last week.
This gave the Palestine Libera-
tion Organization the sole
authority to negotiate on behalf
of all Palestinians.
It was announced today that
after this rapid tour Dr Kis-
singer is to fly on Friday to
Turkey for talks "to further
the prospects of a peace settle-
ment in Cyprus".
His programme in Italy in-
cluded dinner tonight as the
guest of President Leone. After
further talks with Italian
leaders, Dr Kissinger is to
address the World Food Confer-
ence in Rome tomorrow.
Belgrade: Earlier in the day Dr
Kissinger, in a carefully calcu-
lated statement, told the Arab
and Israel Government "to
understand the special neces-
sities of each other and make an
effort to bring their positions
closer to each other".
Dr Kissinger had been pro-
moting parallel negotiations be-
tween Israel and Jordan on the
one hand, and Israel and Egypt
on the other. But the Rabat
summit appeared to have
stalled, if not killed, his effort

Reply to Mr Wilson by Simonstown critic

By Our Political Staff
At least two of the three
ministers reprimanded by Mr
Wilson for criticizing Govern-
ment policy over Simonstown
in the National Executive Com-
mittee have now sent replies.
The reticence on both sides
about the contents is evidence
of a common desire to take the
political heat out of the situa-
tion. Much now depends on
whether Mr Wilson feels he
has received sufficient assur-
ance of support for the Govern-
ment in the future.
But even if there is a wish
to cool the crisis, with Mr
Wilson possibly feeling that the
purpose of the warning has been
achieved, this does not mean
that there is now general agree-
ment on this issue within the
party.
The division between the
Government and their back-
bench critics over Simonstown
was apparent in the House of
Commons yesterday. "This is
not a case for simplistic solu-
tions," said Mr Callaghan, the
Foreign Secretary, in answer to
questions. But a motion placed
on the order paper by Mr John
Mendelson, a leading member
of the Tribune group, and
signed by eight of his col-
leagues, left no scope for
nuances of interpretation.
The motion declared that the
group was "profoundly opposed
to military cooperation in any
form with the oppressive and
racist regime governing South
Africa; and fully supports the
policy of the Labour Party,
namely, that the Labour Gov-
ernment will withdraw from all
relationships resulting from the
Simonstown agreement and that
all military exchange visits and
technical arrangements will be
terminated".
There are no qualifications
about this motion. It is demand-
ing quite simply the abrogation
of the agreement and no further
use of Simonstown by the Royal
Navy. But what ministers have
in mind is rather more complex.
Mr Callaghan made it clear
yesterday that in conducting
their review of the Simonstown
arrangement the Government
had to take account of a number
of factors. They had to weigh
the balance of advantages.
What he and his senior col-
leagues would like is in effect
a limited withdrawal. The base
would no longer be used for
regular purposes or for training.
But it would be used as a staging
post for supplies and refuelling.
"If this agreement is brought
to an end," said Mr Callaghan
yesterday, "there is no reason,
subject to the South African
Government, why British ships
should not call in at Simon-
stown in future as in the past,
as indeed HMS Landaff
will do during the course of
the next two or three weeks.
This is a different matter from
having a defence agreement with
South Africa".
It might also be considered
different from simply scrapping
the agreement. It is tantamount
to another process of negotia-
tion, with South Africa this
time.
Party policy call, page 4;
Flotilla in Kenya, page 8; Par-
liamentary report, page 9.



World problem: Bangladesh relief workers in Dacca help an old man who collapsed while waiting for food. Report, page 7.

Government to view new work controls

A Staff Reporter
The Government is to carry
a full review into the need
extending controls over fire-
works. It was announced yester-
day in a written answer by
Mr William, Minister of
State for Prices and Consumer
Protection, said a full range of
possible measures would be con-
sidered, including new or ex-
isting restrictions on the
availability of fireworks to the
public. They would also con-
sider the age at which fireworks
should be bought or used, the
hour during which sales might
be made, and the types of fire-
works available and the licensing
outlets.
As part of the investigation
consultative document would
be circulated inviting all
persons concerned to give their
views. In another reply he said
statistics of fireworks
incidents showed that jumping
children caused more injuries
relation to numbers sold than
other variety.
After discussions with the
Home Office, fireworks manu-
facturers had agreed voluntarily
phase out production of
snapping crackers, and it was
stated that they would not
put on sale next year.

Workers blockade factory in protest over sugar deal

By Hugh Clayton
Deliveries from the largest
sugar refinery in Britain ceased
yesterday as workers began a
blockade in protest against the
Government's acceptance of
EEC arrangements for the
marketing of sugar.
It went into effect as retailers
were allowed to charge up to
5p extra for 2lb bags. Refiners
said that stocks offered at the
old price were unlikely to be
exhausted before Thursday or
Friday.
The workers are to restrict
their action to the refinery at
Silvertown, east London, owned
by Tate and Lyle. The plant
produces about a third of all
sugar supplied in Britain.
The blockade will affect food
processors and most shops in
southern England, the West
Country and south Midlands. It
will last for a fortnight, ending
as the EEC Commission begins
talks with Commonwealth pro-
ducers about cane supplies to
the Community next year.
Mr John Fennell, spokesman
for the Tate and Lyle workers'
action committee at the Liver-
pool refinery, said that no stop-
page would occur there until
the results of the EEC Com-
monwealth talks were known.
If they were unsatisfactory
there would be a three-day
stoppage.
The company said it would
not divert sugar from its re-
fineries on Merseyside, and in
Scotland to compensate for the
Silvertown blockade. It has not
given overt support to the
workers' campaign, but has
similar misgivings about sugar
contracting methods.
Mr John Edmonds, of the
General and Municipal
Workers' Union, said the block-
ade was intended to stiffen the
case that comes to the Minis-
ter of Agriculture, in his talks
with the EEC.
His members, who cover all
stages of production in cane
refineries, wanted to safeguard
imports of 1,400,000 tons of
sugar from developing Com-
monwealth countries. Terms
for these supplies will be
negotiated by the EEC later
this month.
The workers have further
misgivings about the 200,000
tons that the EEC is to sub-
sidize, once refiners have bought
it from free markets outside
the Community, where prices
remain exceptionally high.
Refinery workers feared at
first that much of this sugar

Exemption plea: Food companies that use sugar asked for exemption from price controls

might not come to Britain be-
cause the nationalized Italian
industry could pay more for
it. Now they believe that
some that comes to Britain may
be refined elsewhere in the
EEC, particularly in France
where beet-processing and
cane-refining are more closely
linked than in Britain, and
where sugar output exceeds
home demand.
Housewives' inquiry: Leaders
of the National Housewives'
Association will call on directors
of supermarket companies today
and ask to look around their
warehouses.
Mrs Sandra Brookes, chair-
man, said yesterday that there
was evidence of hoarding by
retailers until they were
allowed to raise prices. Her
organization intended to pursue
that by searching warehouses.

Three killed by train at level crossing

Two women and a man were
killed when they were struck
by an empty oil train at a level
crossing at Bramley station,
near Basingstoke, Hampshire,
last night.
They were believed to have
left the 5.30 pm Basingstoke
to Reading train, and were
apparently taking a short cut.
The level crossing gates were
closed at the time, British Rail
said.
The police last night were
withholding the names and
addresses of the victims. The
line was closed during investiga-
tions.

Poll shows British want to stay in EEC and try to obtain better terms

By a Staff Reporter
The British public appear to
be much more interested in
negotiating better terms for con-
tinued membership of the EEC
than in pulling out of it, accord-
ing to a poll published by Louis
Harris yesterday.
The Louis Harris findings
were that, given four options, 53
per cent of the sample were in
favour of remaining a member
of the EEC and trying to im-
prove the terms. Fifteen per
cent would withdraw unless we
obtained better terms.
Sixteen per cent would with-
draw from the EEC as quickly
as possible. Six per cent said we

Zambian troops take over vehicle servicing

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Nov 4
Zambian troops moved in at
dawn today to take over depots
of the country's mechanical
service branch which services
Government vehicles.
In a statement later Presi-
dent Kaunda said that this had
been ordered because of the
"disgusting performance" of
the branch. All Zambian
employees would be sent into
National Service for training
and expatriate ones would be
redeployed.
The branch would now come
under the Ministry of Defence.

Egypt, Sudan & Ethiopia Superflights

3 a week to Cairo and 2 to
Khartoum—all non-stop.
And 6 a week to Addis Ababa
(with Ethiopian Airlines).
Details from your travel agent.

British airways

We'll take more care of you.



[illegible]



Would he have a better chance if it were any other car coming?

There'll always be the child who dashes into the road without looking.

Somebody who steps out from behind a parked car.

The other driver who jumps the lights.

No road safety campaign will ever stop people acting foolishly, even recklessly.

Sooner or later you'll meet it yourself. Maybe next month, next week, perhaps even tomorrow.

On today's roads it's almost inevitable.

And that's when you find out what performance in a car really means.

It isn't good 0 to 60 figures or a high top speed.

It's having a car that, whatever the conditions, puts you in complete control.

People often talk about the remarkable feeling of assurance you get in a Mercedes.

The way the power steering, for instance, keeps you in touch with the road even in the wet and snow.

The security of having disc brakes

all round on a dual-circuit, servo-assisted braking system.

But there's far more to it than that.

More than any other car a Mercedes-Benz is designed and engineered for safety.

On the 450SEL—or any S-Class—you can burst a tyre at 70 mph and the steering and suspension make sure you pull up safely in a straight line.

You can brake hard without any trace of nose-dive.

'Motor' described the handling of the 450SEL as "absolutely astonishing." One of their most experienced testers said it was the best car he'd ever driven.

In an accident, no car looks after you better than a Mercedes.

But in a Mercedes you've a better chance of avoiding an accident in the first place. Safety, after all, isn't only looking after yourself.

Not on today's roads.

It's looking after other people.



Mercedes-Benz

HOME NEWS

Thirty years' jail for woman in M62 coach bomb trial

After a retirement of five hours and 40 minutes the jury at Wakefield Crown Court yesterday found Judith Ward, aged 25, of Stockport, Greater Manchester, guilty of the 12 murders in the M62 coach explosion and causing three explosions: the one in the coach, one at the National Defence College at Latimer, Buckinghamshire, and one at Euston station, London. All the verdicts were unanimous.

The judge, commending police action, said tribute to Police Constable Ronald Barnes, aged 48, a Liverpool dog handler, who arrested Miss Ward. He said: "Had it not been for his appreciation of the suspicious conduct of the defendant this case never would have been brought to court and I think he deserves very great credit indeed."

He also praised the Thames Valley police over the Latimer inquiry for "the industry and rapidity which the café at Aston Clinton was found". That was where Miss Ward was said to have had breakfast when the bomb had been planted. "This was an example of absolutely first-class police work," he added.

Other police officers commended included members of a West Yorkshire police task force who, as part of a security operation, cooperated in the protection of this court."

The judge excused the jury further service for life. Clive Borrell writes: The conviction of Judith Ward at Wakefield Crown Court yesterday for her part in the M62 coach bomb explosion, in which 12 people were killed, is likely to lead to a change of tactics by Provisional IRA terrorist squads operating in England.

Their dependence on women to lead groups of men on bomb



Judith Ward and the wreckage of the army coach after the bomb explosion on the M62 in Yorkshire last February.

ing attacks has not been a successful strategy and it may be that the Provisional IRA Army Council will now order its women officers to play a less dominant role in future attacks.

Such a move can be expected to be resisted by the women's section, which in many ways is more fanatical than the men's. In fact, it was this unwavering dedication to their cause that made them ideal commanders.

Many of the young volunteers smuggled into Britain by the Provisionals proved irresponsible and tended to panic under pressure. Some, in the eyes of the press, were referred to as cowardly. Others took to drink and often drew attention to themselves at the very time when it was essential that the police should not be interested in them or their movements.

The Price sisters, Marion and Dolours, were among the "petticoat" commanders with

nearly a dozen men under their control.

In every detail the sisters fulfilled their orders and in two bomb attacks at Westminster and outside the Central Criminal Court inflicted injuries on more than 230 people. Careless mistakes by two or three young men in the group, however, led to their arrest later the same day at Heathrow airport, London.

Since then women have featured in practically every serious bomb attack in England. Special Branch detectives and men in several provincial forces have a long list of women, in some cases pictures and descriptions of them, who they are convinced have been prominently involved in explosions.

Many composite pictures drawn by police experts based on eyewitness descriptions have striking resemblances, but always the hair-style is different.

The investigation into the Guildford attacks is a textbook example of painstaking police work. In the few hours that both public houses were open before the explosions the police have traced more than 400 customers. Each one has been photographed and the police have now been able to pinpoint exactly where each one stood, or sat, during their visit.

The process of elimination alone has taken a month, and would have taken many weeks longer had they not used Polaroid cameras to take "instant" pictures to jog the memories of the survivors. More than three thousand statements have also been taken.

Det Chief Supt Walter Simmons, head of Surrey CID, told me: "We believe this is the first time this camera technique has been used in a murder inquiry. It has proved invaluable and time-saving. There are just

two people, a man and a woman, missing from our records and we are sure they were the ones who planted the bombs."

The woman wanted for interview bears a striking resemblance to an IRA woman officer known to be a close associate of Judith Ward.

Miss Ward, aged 25, a former member of the Women's Royal Army Corps (two of the victims at Guildford) had often boasted to her friends that she had helped to "blow places up" in Ireland. Her husband, Michael McVerry, aged 23, was killed a year ago in an exchange of gunfire with security forces during an attack on a police post in Keedy, co. Armagh. The couple had known each other less than a year and she knew he was on the run "after escaping from the Curragh prison in Kildare."

When questioned during her

trial about the death of her husband, Miss Ward demonstrated the qualities required by the Provisional IRA in their leaders. "If he was shooting at soldiers he was asking for it. He got as good as he gave. I am not bitter against the soldiers," she told the jury.

Miss Ward was an IRA intelligence officer, trained in the use and manufacture of bombs. She was born in Stockport but was "fired by a little Irish blood" into becoming a fanatic almost overnight. Mr John Cobb, QC, for the Crown described her as "Cold, ruthless, lacking in human emotion, with a passion only for her political aim of 32 counties combined in one Irish republic."

A £10,000 memorial: A £10,000 monument has been built at Kildare in Northern Ireland in memory of Michael McVerry, the Provisional IRA man whom Judith Ward said she married.

Selection in Birmingham schools to go within year

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham will have a fully comprehensive system of education by next September after the approval yesterday by Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of the last phase for grouping the city's secondary schools into "consortia" for sharing resources.

After 11 years of uncertainty and argument the city's last 37 secondary schools will be included in the "consortia" to abolish selective entry. Under the Birmingham system secondary schools group together to share resources and teachers. Each consortium has about 10,000 children, many of whom will be able to travel to other schools within the group for specialized courses after their third year.

A letter to Birmingham council published yesterday, the Department of Education and Science stated that: Mr Prentice noted that the consortium arrangement had already been applied, as to its earlier planning stages, in respect of the county schools throughout the city. He was heartened by reports of the enthusiasm and spirit of cooperation which the head teachers and heads of departments of the schools concerned had displayed.

Mr Prentice believed that the consortium arrangement, Birmingham has singular difficulties in regard to secondary school reorganization, would not find it possible to move to a comprehensive pattern in the foreseeable future.

Miss Sheila Wright, the chairman of the Labour council's education committee, said yesterday: "We shall no longer have a system that will attempt to divide our children into sheep and goats at the age of 11." She said the cliff-hanger to reach agreement with the Conservative foundation grammar schools which had refused to join in the scheme. "If we are unable to come to any sort of agreement, obviously the local authority will have to consider what action it can take. Among others, there is always the possibility of ceasing to maintain them."

Help for alcoholics

A £30,000 rehabilitation centre for alcoholics is to be set up in Canterbury by the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

Cabinet responsibility 'should be tied to Labour policy'

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility, which has been invoked by Mr Wilson in rebuking three ministers for supporting a resolution by the party's national executive committee, deploring the joint British-South African naval exercises, should not apply if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr James Callaghan, is to maintain a tradition to a Labour Party conference policy decision.

That view on the present controversy within the Labour Party was put forward last night by Mr Frank Allau, MP for Salford East, a left-wing member of the executive who was a joint author of a pamph-

let produced a few years ago entitled *Labour-Party or Puppet?* arguing for greater democracy within the party.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy in Conway Hall, London, Mr Allau said there was great concern within the Labour and trade union movement about the present responsibility of the party's executive.

"I hope that at the party's annual conference this month the delegates will reaffirm the constitutional position that all elected members of the NEC

are individually and collectively responsible solely to the party conference for their behaviour on the NEC."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy in Conway Hall, London, Mr Allau said: "You will note that I say 'elected members', since the leader and deputy leader of the party are not elected by conference."

Mr Allau emphasized that the delegates conference was the supreme policy-making body of the movement. "The NEC are custodians of that policy," he said. "This time it is proposed to be hoped that the Cabinet will respect their views. In that way, they will avoid some of the mistakes made in 1956 and will win the enthusiasm of the members who

do the unpaid, unglamorous work of the movement, and gladly, provided they know they have an effective say in policy."

It would doubtless be argued, he said, that ministers sitting on the executive were bound by collective Cabinet responsibility.

"I would reply in four ways," Mr Allau said. First, this should not apply where there is a flat contradiction to *Labour's Programme*, 1973 which was carried by the floor and the platform at conference without dissent—and there certainly was a contradiction in the recent joint naval exercises with South Africa.

Secondly, this Cabinet re-

sponsibility doctrine was always a bit fuzzy round the edges. Thirdly, there are many precedents for breaking it. For example, I saw, as a NEC member myself, a very leading member of the Cabinet opposing, in Place of Strife inside the NEC. Fourthly, despite the leaks, to put a view or to vote at the NEC is a very different matter from addressing a public meeting."

A further step towards greater democracy in the party, Mr Allau suggested, would be to require each year in the executive's report to conference a statement on the action it had taken on resolutions carried at the previous party conference.

Prison unit violates rights, say reformers

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

The use of the special control unit in Wakefield prison, which excludes from association with other prisoners men who disrupt prison life, almost certainly contravenes the European Convention on Human Rights. That is stated in a letter to the Home Secretary from a group of organizations concerned with penal reform.

The letter has been written after a meeting called at the initiative of the National Council for Civil Liberties and attended by representatives of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, the Howard League for Penal Reform, and Radical Alternatives to Prison and other prison reform groups.

The letter, which is to be reported in the first issue of a new national newspaper for prisoners, *Frontsheet*, calls on Mr Jenkins to end the special unit innovation.

The treatment provided for by the control unit regime—extended isolation and the fear that a fixed term will become endless—is, we believe, so dangerous to physical and mental health that it should never have been contemplated by the Home Office or your predecessor."

The letter adds: "The control unit, in our view, illustrates some of the worst features of the existing situation: the long periods of solitary confinement to which prisoners may be subjected on the decision of the prison governor; the lack of an independent hearing for all allegations of disciplinary offences; the refusal of legal representation at hearings; the inadequacy of the appeal system, and the refusal to allow prisoners direct access to the legal process."

Frontsheet is being launched next week. Helmed by a £10,000 government grant, the new publication is the development nationally of an earlier publication in the West Country.

The Home Office has relaxed the rule that prohibits prisoners from writing for publication, to make *Frontsheet* a special case. The first print is of 25,000 copies, and is intended for a readership of Britain's 36,000 prisoners, magistrates, probation officers, judges, MPs, social workers, and those working for the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders and is edited by Mr Philip Young, formerly editor of *Liberal News*.

Proposal to impose school exam fees condemned

By a Staff Reporter

Teachers' unions yesterday condemned a proposal by Somerset education authority to charge pupils examination entrance fees if they take more than seven CSE or GCE O level subjects.

The authority estimates that the measure will save about £2,000. It will come into operation next September.

A spokesman for the National Union of Teachers said: "This is quite clearly another case of the continuing erosion of educational provisions and runs contrary to the concept of free education. We do not believe that the cost of entering for an examination should be borne by parents."

The Assistant Masters' Association, which has 40,000 members, also criticized the proposal. Mr Peter Smith, an

AMA assistant secretary, said: "The amount of money being saved by this particular measure is so tiny it is hard to justify, particularly in that it is to some extent introducing an element of means testing."

Mr G. W. Marwick, the county's deputy chief education officer, said that Somerset had lost £10m because of changes in the rate-support grant and said that a charge on additional examination subjects seemed better than economies in other sectors of education.

He said that headmasters could make representations about special cases to ensure that deprived children did not suffer.

The Department of Education and Science said it was normal practice for the authority to pay the fees, which are about £1.30 to £1.50 a subject.

'Stagnation' for Lancashire if plan is accepted

From Our Correspondent

Preston

Lancashire would face 10 years of stagnation if a "planners' dream" was accepted by the Government, Councillor Leonard Broughton, chairman of Lancashire County Council, said yesterday.

About £22m of public money already invested in an effort to create a prosperous Lancashire would also have been wasted, Mr Broughton told a news conference called by the council to air its views on the Strategic Plan for the North-west.

The master plan, drawn up by an independent team of planners for the development of the region, has alarmed council officials because it advocates the implementation of plans for development in the densely populated Mersey belt between Manchester and Liverpool at the expense of the rest of the county.

The council says that that would be disastrous. Its big hope for the future is central Lancashire new town, which would bring more industry to the whole region.

Mr Broughton said: "It would be an act of stupidity at this late stage to delay or prevent the implementation of plans which have taken some 10 years to draw up."

If the Government accepted the strategic plan, it would be several years before additional development could be undertaken in the Mersey belt.

The council is to ask the county's MPs to oppose the plan. County officials are preparing their own strategic plans, which they hope will be completed by 1976.

Asian graduates in UK 'living in dream world'

By Our Home Affairs

Correspondent

Asian graduates in white collar jobs whose expectations of life in Britain have not been fulfilled are apparently still making no immediate plans to return home.

Few graduates of Asian universities interviewed in a survey were certain that within two years they would be leaving. They are sustaining a dream world, a booklet by two researchers says.

Mr Manab Thakur, research officer at the Institute of Personnel Management, and Dr Roger Williams, lecturer in occupational psychology at Birkbeck College, London University, say that many graduates maintain a show of success for their families in Asia, writing regularly of their work and study life, and sending money

even if they could hardly make ends meet here.

If they were to return home there would be a strong danger that the facade which they had set up would be penetrated.

Some of the graduates interviewed should not have come to the United Kingdom in the first place. Some, probably mainly executives, had adjusted relatively well and successfully. Surely instead of implementing bureaucratic legislation against such difficult-to-define concepts as "racial discrimination", what we ought to concentrate our efforts on is learning how and why such groups can successfully adjust, so we can perhaps help their less fortunate colleagues to adjust," the researchers say.

Great Expectations, by Manab Thakur and Roger Williams (Nabholz Ray, Calcutta. Available from Mr Thakur at 28 Woodbury Street, SW17, 2DP).

Company cleared of exporting to Rhodesia

From a Staff Reporter

Birmingham

A Somerset company and its sales director were found not guilty at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday, of illegally exporting goods to Rhodesia. C. H. Hare and Sons which moved from Birmingham to Weston-super-Mare 13 years ago, and Mr Jeffrey Hare, the sales director, had denied six charges, including five of knowingly being concerned in exporting and one of attempting to export goods to Rhodesia with intent to evade the prohibitions in the Export of Goods Control Order, 1970. The company makes components

for loose-leaf files and ledgers.

Judge Ross, QC, ordered that the defence costs should be paid out of public funds. Earlier in the trial he had directed the jury to return verdicts of not guilty on 12 similar charges brought under the Exchange Control Act, 1947, and the Southern Rhodesia (United Nations Sanctions) Order of 1968.

The company and Mr Hare had said that the goods were sent to a customer, Browns Wholesale Ltd in Johannesburg. They had not been destined for Rhodesia and the company had no reason to suspect that they were being sent there.

Most people favour higher rates to help the disabled

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

More than two-thirds of the British public would be prepared to pay higher rates to finance more help for disabled and sick people, according to a Louis Harris opinion poll. More than 80 per cent who are disabled people to receive equal benefits, irrespective of whether they were handicapped at birth, in accident, war, or work or by accident.

The results are the first indication that public opinion is ahead of national and local government policies in support for disabled people. The poll, conducted on behalf of Action Research for the Crippled Child, questioned 1,073 voters forming a representative quota sample. There was no fundamental difference in the replies according to political party support.

The questions on both rates and benefits are significant at a time when the Government is urging local authorities to

implement the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, and proposing to introduce a new social security for some disabled people.

Directors of social services have told Mr Alfred Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, that they see little point in identifying more disabled people when they cannot satisfy the demand the Act has already created. But some of those directors work for local authorities who have already decided not to increase their rates next year.

The poll results indicate, on that topic at least, that ratepayers would be happy to pay more. The questionnaire said that if local services for sick and disabled people were to be improved it would mean an increase in rates, and asked if people would accept the increase.

Sixty eight per cent said yes, and only 22 per cent refused. Acceptance of the increase was highest among men and young-

er age groups, but it totalled at least 60 per cent in all age groups, social classes and regions.

The lowest support among the main political parties included nationalists, was from Conservative voters, 68 per cent of whom were willing to pay higher rates to improve help for the disabled.

Help for disabled and sick people is not a party political issue, the results showed. A total of 69 per cent felt that all parties were equally concerned with the difficulties of the disabled, and similar figures were produced when the results were broken down by voting intentions.

The questions on benefits for the disabled indicate that the way social policy has developed is not popular with most voters.

War pensioners and industrially injured pensioners receive generous state support. Adults who become disabled receive some help through the

National Insurance scheme but those benefits are considerably lower than for war and industrial injury. The congenitally disabled, the major part of the group, receive no state help at all unless they are so severely disabled that they qualify for the attendance allowance.

The poll asked which group should get more benefits: those disabled in the Armed Forces, at work, born disabled or disabled by disease or accident. Eighty-two per cent wanted lower rates to be treated equally and only 6 per cent for each favoured more generous treatment of war or congenitally handicapped people.

The poll results will be welcomed by the organizations and experts who have formed the Disability Alliance, a new group fighting for better social security cover for disabled people. The Alliance will be officially launched on Wednesday and is to present a letter to the Prime Minister the same day.

Tories abandon proposal to challenge poll

Conservative electors in Dunbartonshire, East, yesterday abandoned ideas at challenging the election of their Scottish National Party MP. Mrs Margaret Bain unseated the former Conservative MP, Mr Barry Henderson by 20 votes.

On Saturday, Mr Donald Masterton, chairman of Dunbartonshire Conservative and Unionist Association, announced that an unnamed elector hoped to lodge a petition with the Court of Session in Edinburgh challenging the result. The deadline for lodging the petition was yesterday.

The law requires that £1,000 should be lodged with the court. Yesterday Mr Masterton said: "After further meetings, during which more detailed legal advice was available, it was recommended that we do not proceed." He added that they were "quite a way short" of raising the £1,000.

Belated opposition to holiday homes

From Trevor Fishlock

Cardiff

The people of Aberdovey, in the Snowdonia National Park, want the Secretary of State for Wales to stop a large housing development now under way in the village. If completed, it will double the size of Aberdovey. Most of the inhabitants say it will destroy the character of the district.

The people were not consulted about the development, and most of them were unaware of its size and potential threat until work began. The development involves the building of more than 400 holiday and retirement homes on more than 20 acres of hillside overlooking the sea.

Mr John Madin, a Birmingham architect, who is the developer, received planning permission from the former Merioneth County Council eight

years ago. About 20 buildings have been started.

The villagers did not appreciate the true nature of the scheme until three months ago, when planners from the new Gwynedd County Council arrived to discuss the housing development plan with them. The villagers then set up an action committee to try to retrieve the situation.

Aberdovey is a fishing and holiday village, a crescent of Victorian and Edwardian buildings on the estuary of the river Dovey, looking over the Irish Sea. There is no industry in the area. During the summer the roads, car parks, shops and other facilities are used heavily. Opponents of the development say the demands that would be made by the occupants of 400

new houses could not be met. They are also worried about sewage disposal.

A condition of the planning permission was that the developer should provide adequate sewage disposal. An official of the Merioneth County Council planning department said that the development could not be justified. Doubling the size of Aberdovey was wrong on many grounds.

I think people knew the houses were going to be built on the hillside, but it came as a surprise when they realized the scope of it all. When planning applications were going through, public participation in planning was not as fashionable as it is now," he said.

On Friday the Aberdovey action group and Mr Dafydd Ellis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, will present Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, a petition signed by more than 800 people, calling for the planning permission to be revoked and a public inquiry set up.

Mr Crossman literary estate is put at £791

Literary property left by Mr Crossman, the Labour Cabinet minister, is shown as £791 of his will published today.

Solicitors handling the estate say that the final figure is very much more when controversial Crossman diaries are published, probably in spring.

Mr Martin Paisner, of Pa and Co, solicitors, said: "It is only an initial estimate of the full proceeds from diaries will probably be a lot more."

The literary estate of £71 represents the current value of his literary property and future royalties. Duty pay is £54.

The proceeds of his life estate have been left to his wife, Anne, and the rest of his property to his children, Patrick and Virginia.

The rest of his estate is to be handled separately.

Other wills, page

'Life' for attack on sister-in-law

Sentence of life imprisonment was passed by Mr Jus Mocatta at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court yesterday on C Watson, aged 22, of Seaton, who was charged with killing Mrs Maureen McNeil, aged 20, his sister-in-law, in a sexual attack of animal ferocity.

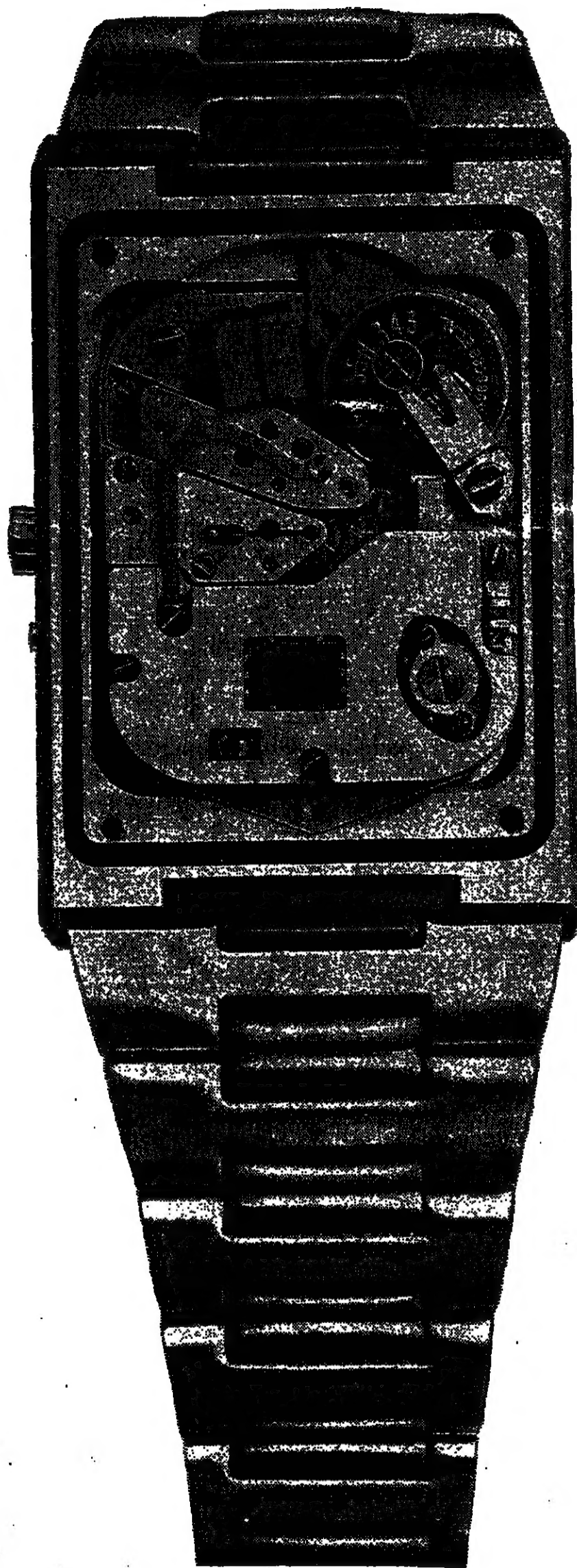
Mr Watson, unemployed motor mechanic of East Seaton, pleaded not guilty to murder. His plea of guilty to a charge of manslaughter the grounds of diminished responsibility was accepted.

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T EUROPE

and EEC agree on need to
encourage developing
regions to produce more foodvid Cross
Nov 4.

world must be
ed to increase its food
in to avert future
shortages, the United
id the European Coun-
cil agreed today.

to give a man a fish
him for a day. If you
m how to fish he can
self for life", Mr Earl
a American Secretary
culture, told a press
ce in Brussels.

terre Lardinois, the
n Commissioner for
ure, concurred. "The
ould concentrate more
ultural development in
rd World than in dis-
food aid", he said.

But Mr Lardinois
speaking before setting
the World Food Con-

ference, which opens in Rome
tomorrow. In what Mr Butz
described as "frank, cordial
and completely candid" talks,
the two men discussed world
cereal supplies and steps to
overcome any shortages next
year.

Commenting on the possibility
of establishing a world food
reserve, one of the topics
which will be discussed in
Rome, Mr Butz said: "You
can't put something into a
reserve that you don't have".
The answer to world food short-
ages is increased farm produc-
tion.

"Governments and world
food conferences don't produce
food, farmers do. We must see
that farmers worldwide have
adequate incentives to increase
their output. Increased ability
to produce food and the incen-
tive to do it both in developed
and less developed countries
constitute the only meaningful
food reserve that we can have."

The United States and the
European Community had the
research capability and the
technical knowledge to help
the developing world produce

more food, he added. But the
problem of world food supplies
must be shared by more
nations, including the Soviet
Union and the Arab oil-produc-
ing countries.

He promised that American
farmers would be going all out
to produce record crops next
year. Provided the weather was
good, American farmers would
be able to supply the world
and Europe with feed grains
next year.

In the more immediate
future, he reaffirmed Washing-
ton's determination not to im-
pose export controls on
cereals. "The United States
has a strong interest in Euro-
pean grain markets and can be
counted on as a dependable
supplier of grain for European
consumers", he said.

But he warned beef export-
ers, particularly the Austrians,
that the United States might
have to introduce import
restrictions next year. Japan
and Europe had already
blocked imports and this could
mean an increase of exports
into the United States from
Australia next spring.

Bangladesh
ars out
althus's
ophecy

Michael Hornsby

Nov 4

few of the countries
jing the World Food Con-
ce, which opens in Rome
row, is the problem of
an ever expanding popu-
lation so acute as in
ladesh. Hundreds of
alls are dying here every
from famine and related
uses.

few countries does the
of solutions seem so

It is arguable that the
tion envisaged by Malthus,
re runaway population
ansion is held in check only
famine, disease and war, has
ady come to pass in Bangla-
h whose 75 million inhabi-
ts would increase on present
w trends to between 160
lilon and 170 million by the
ur 2000.

A population of this order
led into Bangladesh's 55,000
miles would be equiva-
l in terms of density to 600
lion living in France.

s it is, with more than 1,300
ile on average to every
e mile, Bangladesh is
ady the world's most densely
ulated country. It is difficult
see how an agrarian com-
munity, in which agriculture is
livelihood of 75 per cent of
labour force, could sustain
ensity of this order.

he average size of landhold-
s is already very small, and
number

ssues, who are dependent on
at they can earn as labourers
ring the sowing and harvest-
seasons, is steadily growing.

Although rice production has
a about doubled over the last
years, keeping somewhat
ead of population growth, out-
t flattened out in the late
60s and has hardly increased
ce then, while population has
continued its upward progress.

Even before the slowdown in
od output some 45 per cent
rural families and 75 per cent
urban families were getting
low the minimum acceptable
lorific intake and about two-
rds of families were deficient
i proteins and vitamins. Since
ten the per capita availability
f rice has steadily declined.

The consequence of these
adequate nutrition levels is
drastic lowering of the
ysical and mental efficiency,
assistance to disease and work
capacity of perhaps half the
adult population.

Foreign agriculturalists
relieve that rice production
could be substantially increased
by better application of fertil-
izers, pesticides and high yield-
ing varieties of seeds, particu-
larly in the non-irrigated, rain-
fed areas, to the point of
eliminating the need for
imports. But this would require
heavy foreign assistance, both
of capital and personnel.

The implications are thus
clear. Bangladesh must either
achieve an unprecedented
reduction in birth rates through
family planning, or continue to
import food at heavy cost, or
accept a marked rise in
mortality.

Call to build up world
stocks of food

Continued from page 1

enjoy the greatest capacity to
meet the bill.

"If the financing is combined
with some restraint on affluent
consumption—of food, of fertil-
izer—further inflationary pres-
sures can be avoided. The high
protein diets and the scale of
non-agricultural use of fertilizer
among the wealthy suggest the
practicability of some strategy
of restraint."

"We believe that the funda-
mental test of the seriousness
with which governments and
peoples confront the risk of
spreading famine is whether a
firm commitment to provide the
necessary finance and secure
the needed supplies is made
before the end of the food
conference."

The document goes on to
deal with longer term action.
"The existence of large-scale
food stocks and of cropland
withdrawn from cultivation in
the United States in the 1950s
and 1960s acted as a buffer
against violent fluctuations in
price in the wake of uncertain
weather or other emergencies.
The inflationary consequences
of their disappearance in the
last two years suggests the com-
mon interest in building them
up again."

"We support the policy of
restoring grain stocks to the
necessary level, of financing
them internationally, placing
them under international super-
vision and reaching an agreed
policy on floor and ceiling
prices."

"We also support the strategy
of setting aside a 10 million ton
grain reserve, for use in emer-
gencies, to provide concessional
aid and to underpin a direct
attack upon diseases and dis-
abilities due to malnutrition."

"We do not believe that the
present crisis of food and fertil-
izer shortage and inflationary
pressure can be quickly offset
by the efforts of the poorest
countries themselves, least of
all under the continuing con-
straints of rapid population
growth."

"We therefore endorse the
proposal put forward by the
World Food Conference Secre-

tariat that a special investment
effort in agriculture to the
order of \$18,000m to \$20,000m a
year be undertaken, with a
\$5,000m input of external re-
sources—a figure four times
higher than today's aid to the
farm sector."

"Our only doubt is whether
this figure may not prove inade-
quate. No doubt, a careful use
of some of this capital, as the
official strategy suggests, for
instance to rehabilitate irriga-
tion schemes, or increase the
efficiency of existing fertilizer
factories, would secure a maxi-
mum return."

"But we recall that even if
official development assistance
is almost doubled by 1980, the
poorest countries, containing at
least 20 per cent of all the
world's population, will be left
with an actual decline in their
already precarious standards."

"We therefore believe that
the sums proposed in investment
and aid should be substantially
larger."

"We therefore support the
proposal for a special agricul-
tural fund. We urge the 'old
rich' of the industrialized
nations and the 'new rich'
among the wealthy members of
OPEC (the Organization of
Petroleum Exporting Countries)
to come together with the de-
veloping peoples to agree upon
accelerating investment pro-
grammes in agriculture, bring-
ing together the wealth and
managerial skills in developed
lands, the investment funds of
the wealthiest oil producers and
the needs and agricultural
potential of the poorest coun-
tries."

"In the long run, the chief
hope for a sustained and reliable
food supply for the developing
peoples is a maximum develop-
ment of their own capacity to
produce food."

"External assistance, chan-
nelled through an agricultural
fund, can act as a stimulant and
catalyst, provided its effect is
not offset by falling prices for
primary materials and by the
continuance of largely unequal
and unstable relations for the
poorer partners in world
trade."

Wine dealer's books 'tampered with'

From Richard Wigg

Paris, Nov 4

A French anti-fraud squad told
the court when the Bordeaux
wine scandal trial resumed
today that "with the villages
practised there, no wine had
the right to the label appella-
tion contrôlée coming out of the
Cruse cellars."

Ullage is the term in the
trade for filling up a cask to
make good the wine lost by
evaporation and to prevent a
layer of air affecting it.

But M Julien Le Dert, giving
evidence of his investigation,
said that when he went
to inspect the Cruse establish-
ment he noticed "there was
only one wine being used for
the ullage of all the casks".
He asserted that two members
of the Cruse family, Alain and
Henri François, told him they
used "an excellent wine from

the Midi" region of southern
France for the ullage, in place
of identical Bordeaux.

The inspector went on:
"When one intends to fill up
casks of high quality wine in
the appellation contrôlée cate-
gory property, one does it
from another cask of the same
wine, sacrificing the contents
of one cask for the sake of the
rest."

M Lionel Cruse, president of
the distinguished Bordeaux wine
establishment which has been in
the family for five generations
is, with his cousin Ivan, the
principal figure among 18 local
wine merchants accused of
allowing Bordeaux wines to
undergo adulteration, forbidden
by law.

They are also accused of
seeking to hinder fraud squad
inspectors from carrying out a
series of investigations after
they had become suspicious

Spanish
industrialist
resigns

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Nov 4

Señor Francisco Fernandez
Ordóñez today resigned as pres-
ident of Spain's big state-run
industrial cartel, Ini (National
Institute for Industry). His
resignation came after the
apparent shift to the right in
the Government's domestic
policy last week, when two re-
latively liberal ministers left the
Cabinet.

Formal negotiations opened
in Madrid today on the future
of United States military bases
in Spain. The American team
is headed by Mr Robert
McCloskey, Washington's roving
ambassador.

Oxford women
killed in France

Abbeville, Nov 4.—Three
Englishwomen died in a blaz-
ing car today after it left the
road near Abbeville and
crashed into a tree. They were
identified as Johanna Moore,
of Oxford, her sister Josepha
Conder and Jane Rubenson.

Karin Ann Moore, aged 23,
also of Oxford, and Joseph and
Sacha Conder, aged four and
one, were thrown clear of the
crash and were taken to an
Abbeville hospital. — Agency
France-Press.

229 cases of
typhoid in
West Germany

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Nov 4

Eighteen days after it began,
the typhoid outbreak in West
Germany reached a total of
229 cases today, 213 of them in
the southern state of Baden-
Württemberg.

The remaining 16 cases are
scattered across seven other
states. The authorities believe
that in the next few days the
incubation period for people
who contracted the disease at
its source will have expired.

Bonn Minister flies
to Saudi Arabia

Frankfurt, Nov 4.—Herr
Hans Friderichs, the West Ger-
man Finance Minister, left by
air today for a four-day visit to
Saudi Arabia during which he
will have talks with King Fai-
sal.—Agency France-Press.

Dr Schlesinger
holds defence
talks in Bonn

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn, Nov 4

Dr James Schlesinger, the
United States Secretary of
Defence, called on Herr
Schmidt, the West German
Chancellor, in Bonn today.

The main theme of his two
days of talks in Bonn is the
United States plan to increase
by two brigades the front line
strength of its army in south-
ern Germany without raising
the overall number of men,
totalling about 300,000. A
number of non-combatant
troops are to be withdrawn.

Dr Schlesinger is also dis-
cussing a plan to reduce the
number of nuclear explosive
devices kept on West German
soil from the present 7,000.
Another theme is the latest
developments in armoured
vehicle technology. Dr Schles-
inger will watch troops on gun-
nery exercise tomorrow.



Police search a car on the road from Rome to the Leonardo da Vinci airport yesterday after telephone warnings of an impending attack on the airport.

President's
pledge
to Italians

From Our Correspondent

Rome, Nov 4

As fears of a coup continued
to be felt in Italy, President
Leone today assured the coun-
try of the armed forces "absol-
ute loyalty to the constitution
and to democratic ideals".

His message, on the occasion
of the annual Armed Forces
Day, was published in news-
papers next to disclosures that
fascists had still been plotting
a violent coup as recently as
last month.

Armed Forces Day has taken
a special significance in view of
the arrest on Friday of General
Vito Miceli, the former head of
the secret service, for plotting a
coup. This came after arrests
of a number of other officers
accused of conspiracy.

Political parties, including the
Communists, and newspapers
have expressed their faith in the
loyalty of the armed forces and
the need for greater solidarity
between the military and the
general public.

President Leone said in his
message that "recent episodes—
which should not be generalized
or distorted—do not besmirch
the honour of the armed
forces".

The main celebration at Redi-
puglia, near Trieste, today was

interrupted by a few shouts
from among the crowd in praise
of General Miceli. Neo-fascist
youths distributed pamphlets
expressing solidarity with the
general and the armed forces.
They were detained for ques-
tioning and then released.

Newspapers today said that a
plan by the Rome magistrates
and the secret service to catch
the leaders of the most recent
known plot redhanded failed
because of lack of coordination
among the judiciary.

The conspirators had allegedly
been plotting to capture Presi-
dent Leone, kill ministers and
trade unionists, poison the water
system, blow up communications
and start a civil war. According
to the disclosures, the leaders
were continuing with their plans
last month.

Breath tests prove Dutch
to be sober drivers

From Our Correspondent

The Hague, Nov 4

Holland's first confrontation
with breath tests has revealed
that the Dutch, at first sight,
are remarkably sober when
driving.

Of the 35,955 drivers, includ-
ing motor cyclists, who were
stopped during the night at the
weekend, only 51 were found
liable to prosecution. Of the
317 subjected to the breath test,
92 were told to hand in their
car keys and walk home.

One policeman was killed by a
driver who refused to stop
for control. Under the new
law the alcohol level per gram

in a driver's blood may not
exceed 0.5 milligrams.

In Rotterdam riot police were
called in a confrontation
between taxi drivers and the
local authorities. The taxi
drivers protested against the
opening of a weekend night bus
service after the public houses
close between 1 am and 2 am.

They claim that the public
house customers are exclusively
their clients, as Rotterdam has
no normal night buses. The
taxi men blocked the new bus
routes and threatened to attack
the bus drivers. Some buses
were damaged, and police
guards were put on board.

Gibraltar seeks more
aid from Britain

By A. M. Rendel

Talks on British aid to Gibralt-
ar began at the Ministry of
Overseas Development yester-
day. A strong team from the
Gibraltar Government arrived in
London over the weekend, led
by Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief
Minister. Marshal of the Royal
Air Force Sir John Grandy, the
Governor of Gibraltar, is taking
part.

Yesterday Sir Joshua Hassan
lunched with Mrs Judith Hart,
Minister of Overseas Develop-
ment, after which they had a
private talk.

The background to these dis-
cussions is that Gibraltar has
been receiving an annual aver-
age of £2m capital aid from
Britain to enable it to face the
serious restrictions placed upon
development of the Rock by the
closing of the frontier with
Spain. In March 1973 the
Conservative Government
pledged a continuation of aid
after the current agreement ex-
pires in March, 1975.

Sir Joshua has now asked for
a further agreement of rather
more than £12m to be spread
over a minimum of three years,
which could mean an average of
£4m a year, twice the former
rate.

Speaking to The Times yester-

day, Sir Joshua claimed that the
increase was justified by the
current steep rise in costs. He
said that the aid would be spent
in particular on housing and
education and vocational train-
ing facilities, including a com-
prehensive girls' school to
match the existing comprehen-
sive school for boys, and on
sports and other social services,
in particular for the benefit of
youth groups. Improved
amenities for tourists are also
proposed.

"There is some risk that, with-
out an improvement in housing
and education, young Gibralt-
arians will emigrate rather than
face a possibly uncertain future
within the two-and-a-half square
miles of the Rock. The British
pledge to support Gibraltar
against the handicaps placed
upon it by Spain could then
ultimately fail in its purpose."

The talks will last a week. In
view of the present difficult
economic situation, British
representatives say that the pro-
gramme of development, which
has been prepared for Gibralt-
ar by Professor G. Clayton of
Sheffield University, will natu-
rally have to be scrutinized in
close detail, but there seems no
doubt that substantial aid to
the 25,000 people now living on
the Rock will be maintained.

Communist role in French
strikes under fire

From Richard Wigg

Paris, Nov 4

The Communist Party and the
communist-led General Confed-
eration of Labour (CGT) are
trying to make political capital
from the wave of strikes afflic-
ting France. M Xavier Beau-
champs, President Giscard
d'Estaing's press spokesman,
said in Paris today.

The President discussed the
continuing postal workers' strike, tomorrow's stoppages in
the nationalized gas and elec-
tricity industries, and the begin-
ning of regionally staggered
strikes on the French railways
with M Chirac, the Prime Minis-
ter, at the Elysee today.

M Beauchamps said the Presi-
dent regarded the strikes as the
expression of a "difficult econo-
mic phase" facing France. A
phase which would require
treatment adapted to each strike
as it arose.

Earlier M Gabriel Peronnet,
secretary of State for the Civil
Service, and M Henri Krasucki,
one of the CGT's national secre-
taries, had clashed publicly over
whether politics or labour dis-
contents lay behind the strike.
M Peronnet had emphasised the
Government's willingness to try
to meet the workers' demands;

the CGT spokesman said the
Government's terms for settling
the postal strike, which now
goes into the third week, were
inadequate.

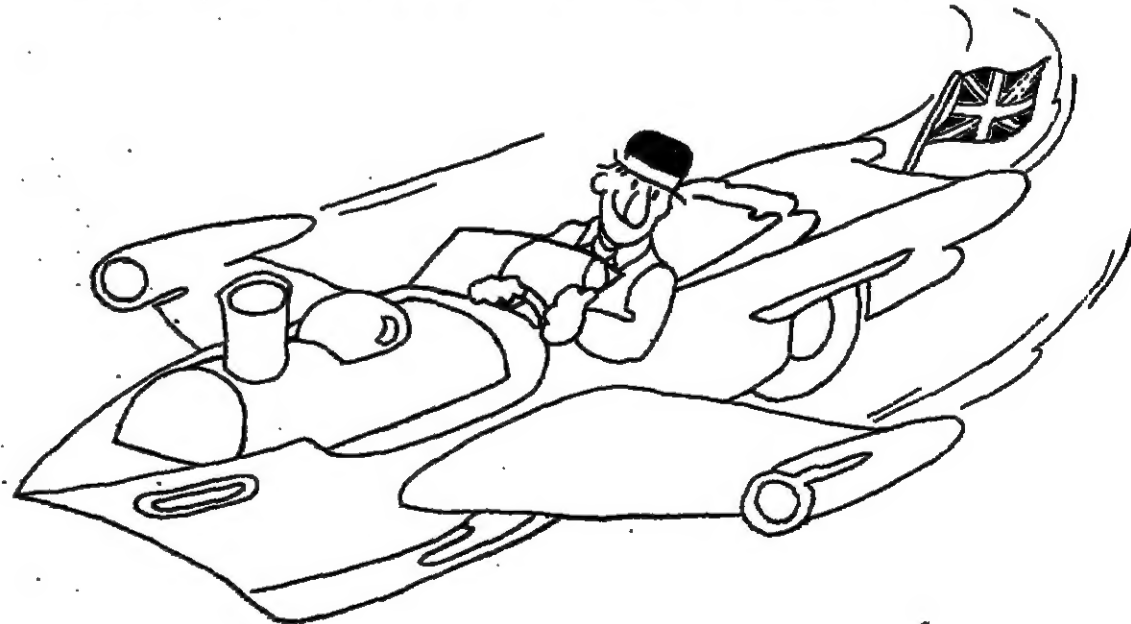
The two sides resumed nego-
tiations today, but the per-
centage of post office staff
absent from work rose and the
unions claimed that they were
under pressure from their rank
and file to stand firm.

The Government's accusation
of political interference was
supported today by the moderate
Force Ouvrière movement. On
the state railways it advised its
members not to join tomorrow's
protest, arguing that the 4 per
cent increase ordered by the
Government from November 1,
making 15 per cent for the year,
was acceptable.

But the most resolute strike
action today came from a section
of the middle class. 15,000 prop-
rietors of firms retailing
domestic fuel or oil for industry.
They began a campaign, which
they plan to extend across the
country if the Government does
not agree swiftly to negotiations,
to block oil refineries.

They are protesting against
the Government saddling them
with a 10 per cent fuel rationing
scheme.

Leading article, page 15

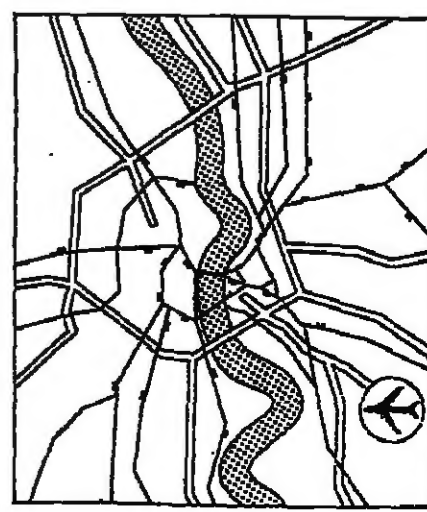
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OVERSEAS

Missing memorandum produced suddenly at Watergate trial

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 4

The Watergate trial had a moment of drama this morning when the prosecution produced a memorandum from one of the original burglars stating that the White House had made commitments to the burglars for hush money and pardons. The memorandum, which has been missing for two years, was supplied by Mr William Bittman, who was at the time the lawyer for its author, Mr Howard Hunt, one of the burglars.

The burglary was in June, 1972, and the memorandum was dated November 11 and was intended to extort money from the White House.

Mr Hunt wrote that the seven defendants in the original Watergate case, including himself, "have all followed instructions meticulously and are maintaining their part in the bargain. The Administration, however, remains deficient. The White House has made commitments to the burglars, namely, to: 1, financial support; 2, legal defence fees; 3, pardons; 4, rehabilitation.

Half measures will be unacceptable," he wrote. "This should not be misinterpreted as a threat, but a reminder that loyalty should always be a two-way street."

Mr Hunt described this memorandum during his evidence last week. He said that he had instructed Mr Bittman to give it to Mr Kenneth Parkinson, who is one of the five former aides to President Nixon who are defendants in the present cover-up trial, and who was then counsel for the committee to re-elect the President.

Mr Hunt said that he understood that Mr Bittman had read the memorandum to Mr Parkinson.

Mr Bittman, who is an indicted co-conspirator in the case, had always denied knowing anything about the memorandum until last Saturday, when he delivered it to the prosecutors. Mr Parkinson's lawyer, however, now and devastating piece of evidence against his client produced suddenly, immediately called for a mistrial.

The memorandum gave an account of the Watergate burglary itself, and stated that the burglars carried it out against their better judgment.

"If initial orders to bug Democratic national committee headquarters were ill-advised," he wrote, "the defendants' sponsors compounded the fiasco." They did so, Mr Hunt wrote, by a number of acts including: permitting the defendants to fall into the hands of a paranoid judge and three self-admitted democratic prosecutors. These were Judge Sirica and the three sectional Watergate prosecutors who conducted the original investigation and trial and who failed to discover Mr Hunt's "sponsors".

The Watergate seven, who were still keeping their secrets in November, 1972, "have grown increasingly to feel that they are being offered up as scapegoats, ultimately to be abandoned," Mr Hunt wrote. Big payments in hush-money had already begun and were to continue for some months more, more than \$400,000 in all. Most of it went to Mr Hunt or his lawyers.

Mr Nixon fit enough to walk with nurses' help

Long Beach, California, Nov 4.
—Former President Nixon was going to walk today in his hospital room for the first time since his operation for phlebitis last Thursday.

Although a bulletin said his condition was still serious, Dr John Lungen, Mr Nixon's personal physician, said nurses would help him to take his first steps.

Dr Lungen said today that one of the factors that still worried the hospital was that Mr Nixon had a small amount of fluid in his left lung. Blood tests were being carried out to find out why it has failed to coagulate properly.

The daily bulletin said: "Former President Nixon still continues to show gradual improvement. His vital signs are stable."—Reuter.

'Arab terror' banner as Jews protest to UN

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Nov 4

Thousands of American Jews converged on the United Nations today for a mass demonstration to protest against the recent decision by the world body to accept representation by the Palestine Liberation Organization to address the General Assembly.

They crammed into the Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, filling the square and surrounding streets with their banners—"Humanity against Arab terror", "PLO is murder international", and "Has the UN sold out justice for politics?"



Demonstrators protest at a War of Independence monument in Boston over compulsory busing in schools.

Coloured play to be staged in white S African theatre

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Nov 4

The complexities of South Africa's race relations have received a curious new twist with the announcement that a play by a coloured playwright and featuring coloured characters will be performed at the Nico Malan theatre in Cape Town.

The Nico Malan has become the symbolic citadel of South Africa's racial discrimination. Only whites may use the theatre and the only non-whites allowed inside are the stage hands and cleaners, even though coloured ratepayers contributed to its cost.

The provincial administration has refused adamantly to allow the theatre to be used by non-whites, even on a segregated basis. When Dame Margaret Fonteyn performed there the set was dismantled and reassembled, at vast cost, at another theatre for the performances for non-whites rather than allow them inside.

However, Mr Adam Small, the playwright, and his wife, who have been given "honorary white" status for one night to attend the opening performance of his play, *Kan 'n' Kom Huistoe* ("Can He Come Home") as the guests of the administrator of the Cape Province.

Mr Small, a fiery critic of the apartheid laws, says he is delighted his play is being presented at the Nico Malan. A staunch champion of "black Afrikaans"—the two million people of mixed race classified and ostracized as Coloureds—Mr Small said it would be "an excellent exercise for white actors to play blacks".

"If Coloureds played the parts," Mr Small said, "it would say 'how interesting' or 'how nice' or 'how indigenous'."

By coincidence, the plan to stage Mr Small's play was announced on the day that South Africa's delegate to the United Nations told the Security Council that his Government rejects discrimination and that it would do "everything in its power to move away" from race and colour barriers.

Some government opponents have been heartened by the bold reform nature of the speech. The Cape Argus newspaper pointed out that with the Government's anti-discrimination policy so clearly pointed out, the race ban at the Nico Malan theatre could be removed forthwith.

Kenya's restrained welcome for Royal Navy flotilla

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Nov 4

The Kenyan and British Governments are apparently in agreement over playing down the visit of the Royal Navy Flotilla which recently took part in the joint exercises with the South African Navy. Ten of the 11 ships arrived here today.

No official receptions have been planned, and a Kenya Government official said today that there was "nothing special about the visit."

The flotilla is under the command of Vice-Admiral Leach on board the helicopter cruiser HMS Blake.

As the ships sailed into Mombasa harbour large crowds of British nationals lined the beach waving handkerchiefs. However, courtesy calls on government and Mombasa civic officials were called off.

The flotilla will be in Mombasa for a week, taking on fuel and other supplies before sailing for the Far East.

Our Defence Correspondent writes: Kenya made known to the British Government its disapproval of the joint operations with South Africa, but there has never been any official suggestion that the visit to Mombasa would be cancelled.

The value of Simonstown's facilities to the Royal Navy is shown by the fact that HMS Llandaff, damaged two weeks ago on the Beira patrol, will enter the South African port for repairs this week.

Dr Allende's sister held

Santiago, Chile, Nov 4.—

Senorita Laura Allende, the sister of the late President Salvador Allende, has been arrested and accused of possessing hand grenades and keeping clandestine contacts with left-wing extremists, the military Government announced today.

Commander Enrique Montero, Under-Secretary of the Interior, said that security forces had found at her home on Saturday four hand grenades and a large number of documents linking her with the clandestine Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR), the main clandestine resistance movement in Chile.

Senorita Allende, who is 56, had been under house arrest. She is reported to be suffering from cancer.—AP.

Malaysia warning on communist split

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Nov 4

A split in the Malaysian Communist Party (MCP) has been confirmed with the publication this week of a Marxist-Leninist splinter group's manifesto accusing party leaders of crimes ranging from murder to ideological betrayal.

The first hint of the split came yesterday with the inclusion in a rash of communist flags, banners and leaflets in peninsular Malaysia of some issued by the new splinter group.

The split seems to have its roots in the racial riots between Malays and Chinese in 1969, when many communists must have thought Malaysia vulnerable.

The manifesto says the party leadership, which it describes as "the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique", used the riots as an opportunity for "atrocious" within the party.

Its aim, according to the manifesto, was to wipe out the communists' army, destroy the party and cause the revolution to fizzle out. Four years of internal "struggle" followed, with the revisionists stubbornly defending their mistakes and "betraying" Mao-Tse-tung's teachings based on Marxism-Leninism.

So little is known about the MCP's leadership that the significance of the manifesto—this report is based on a cyclostyled version in Indonesian, apparently translated from Chinese—is hard to measure.

It is not even certain that Chin Peng, the communist leader during the Malayan emergency, is still head of the

Israel deports West Bank Arab leaders

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Nov 4

The editor of an east Jerusalem newspaper and the deputy mayor of a West Bank town were among four Arabs deported by Israel today. They were taken to the border post of Rosh Hanikra, north of Acre, and made to cross into Lebanon.

All were accused of incitement to terrorism and support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

In the past most detainees have been expelled to Jordan. Although the men deported today are regarded by Israel as technically Jordanians, it was decided that they should go to Lebanon, the country from which guerrilla activity is operated against Israel.

The decision may be intended to underline Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO, which was made sole representative of the Palestinian people by the Arab summit conference in Rabat last week.

The deported men were Mr Ali Mahmoud Al Khatib, the editor of *A-Shaab* in east Jerusalem; Dr Mustafa Hassan Milhim, a dentist and deputy mayor of Khirbat Nabli; Mr Isam Bakr Farah Haq, of Nabli; and Mr Daoud Arigat, a Jericho farmer.

The statement said they had been the initiators of a petition calling for support of the PLO and members of the Palestinian National Front (PNF) which had "perpetrated acts of murder and terrorism".

The deportations come after press reports from official sources that Israel is revising its West Bank policy in the light of the Rabat summit and the statement by King Hussein of Jordan that he is severing his political links with the PLO.

Iranian Navy on exercise in the Gulf

From Our Correspondent
Teheran, Nov 4

Watched by the Shah, the Iranian Navy today began its biggest exercises yet in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

The Iranian hovercraft fleet, the biggest of its kind in the world, and the Air Force were deployed in the exercise, which was watched by the Shah and Crown Prince Reza from the destroyer which is itself equipped with sea-to-sea missiles.

The Shah said on Saturday that Iran envisaged for itself a peacekeeping role in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

Bihar clash in protest against corruption

Delhi, Nov 4.—Riot police, using batons and tear gas, today foiled attempts by thousands of anti-corruption demonstrators to besiege Government offices and the houses of ministers in the Bihar state capital of Patna.

Several people were reported injured and Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, the veteran pacifist leader who had called the protest, said he was among those hit during a police baton charge.

There were rowdy scenes in front of a park in a mistaken belief at one stage that Mr Narayan was among the 200 people arrested for defying a ban on gatherings of more than five people. Mr Narayan later joined demonstrators in surrounding the house of the Finance Minister.

The protest, climaxing a seven-month campaign to overthrow the Bihar Government because of high corruption, stopped train services into the city and shut down schools, colleges and shops.

In Delhi, a general strike called by Mr Narayan's followers and supported by several other parties, passed off without much violence amid massive show of force by the Government.

An estimated 25,000 Delhi police, the central reserve police and the para-military border security force were on duty in what was officially described as one of the largest police armours in the capital.

The strike shut down all markets in the city and traffic was badly held up. Schools and colleges were closed, and mobs of students were reported to have stoned and damaged at least 25 city buses. Three people were injured in a minor clash.

Many shops opened later in the day and Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, went shopping in the centre of the city in a gesture of confidence.—Reuter.

Former officer sues Greek junta leaders

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 4

A cashiered Greek naval officer today sued for reason 19 junta leaders and military commanders, claiming the Greece's failure to help the Cypriots when Turkey invaded, had been due to the poor state in which they had maintained the Greek Navy.

Today's lawsuit will set off the eighth inquiry into the misdeeds of the Greek dictatorship. The main investigation, based on high treason charges, was ordered by the Athens Council of Appeal. This followed a lawsuit by Greek lawyers against the fallen dictators and 48 associates in connexion with the coup of April 21, 1967.

Another major inquiry against Mr Papadopoulos and Mr Ioannidis and 28 others, main military, is now in progress connexion with the massacre at the Athens Polytechnic a year ago. The junta leaders are charged with the moral instigation of at least 19 deaths and injuries to over 1,000 demonstrators.

A third investigation, now its preliminary stage, was ordered following a lawsuit by a former mayor of an Athens suburb against Mr Ioannidis and his junta, as well as the puppet government of Mr Andreas Androustopoulos—2 people in all—for exposing Greece to the danger of external conflict by staging the coup in Cyprus to kill President Makarios.

Police accused of killing villagers in S Vietnam

Saigon, Nov 4.—A police raid in a small South Vietnamese village touched off a new crisis today for the troubled regime of President Thieu.

An Opposition senator accused police of killing three people and wounding 10 others at an anti-Thieu protest in the village, but Government officials insisted the shooting involved a search for draft dodgers.

Senator Doan Van Luong said he received reports of police opening fire on protesters last Saturday during a meeting in the village of Chanh Tam, 70 miles east of Saigon. The Senator said survivors told him police sprayed rifle fire into a meeting of about 1,000 people.

The split, presumably, will weaken the party further, but leaders taking over who would then try to demonstrate their ideological purity with a return to arms.

The MCP is believed to have about 1,500 or 2,000 men under arms in the Thai border area.

Proposal for Turkish regional in Cyprus

Nicosia, Nov 4.—Mr

Denktash, the Turkish leader, said today that he was planning an international conference for the Turkish side of the island which would come "the Turkish government of the state".

An administrative already existed, but the organization would be mented by representative trade unions and business professional groups.

He described the plan which would provide a measure of autonomy for the Turkish side of the island, as a "Cypriot community".

He emphasized that the of the assembly would on final political arrangements made with the Greek Cypriots who are anxious to preserve structure of an independent state. He said Reuter that last Friday's Nations resolution calling the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cyprus could not be implemented.

This was because of realities of Cyprus and the bi-regional state which be set up.

Main points of the plan supported by both Greece and Turkey, are the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island, the return of refugees to homes.

About 200,000 Greek refugees were driven from their towns and villages advancing Turkish Armies. Turkey has been setting many thousands of its own refugees, displaced intercommunal fighting years ago, in Greek villages.

Mr Denktash said today the questions of troop drawdowns and the return of refugees must be tackled in the text of a political settlement.

Mr Denktash said he made a provisional arrangement this morning to resume talks with acting President Kostas Clerides on Wednesday.

The talks will concern humanitarian issues: assistance elderly and others stranded either side of the line dividing the Greek and Turkish communities, and help students who want to return their studies in different of the island.

Political issues to be between the two communities must await a decision whether Archbishop Makarios is to return to the island, Mr Denktash said.—Reuter.

Soviet courier in airport dispute leave Sydney

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Nov 4

The weekend stalemate between the two Soviet diplomatic couriers who refused to go to security checks at Sydney airport, ended today when took off by Thai International Airlines without going through the security checks on a both British Airways.

Qantas, the Australian air insisted.

Efforts by Soviet and Australian officials in Canberra to resolve the dispute failed. Thai flight was then chosen the Russians. They boarded aircraft destined for Copenhagen by way of Singapore. It was expected they would disembark at Singapore and board a Soviet liner for Moscow.

The Russians had refused walk through the metal detector at the airport. They had declined to present luggage for checking.

Hopeless hopefuls of US election

From Fred Emery
Washington, Nov 4

You would never know it from the polls and the forecasts, but there are candidates in America's elections tomorrow who will do far worse than the Republicans.

They are "non-major" candidates; the roughly 200 challengers for Senate, House and state governor's seats, and thousands more running for state government posts from dog catcher to judge and county auditor. Only in the houses do they have some chance. In the main races for federal office or for Governor not one is tipped to win.

Yet it would be incorrect to say that they are unrepresented. Senator James Buckley was elected from New York on a non-major ticket—quietly called Conservative. And there is always Governor George Wallace. His followers in the loose gathering of the American Independence Party (they have several names) put up a dozen candidates for the House in California, for instance. The Governor would not dream in Alabama, of going outside the regular Democratic ticket.

In fact very few "others" bother to run in the South. It is still a place where Republicans refrain from challenging Democratic citadels. But in the big industrial states the variety of parties appears to be expanding.

In Connecticut there are both "American" and "George Wallace Party" candidates rivaling each other for last place.

In California, the Peace and

Freedom Party has nine contestants for Congressional seats, including Mr Jerry Rubin, another renegade trying out the system. A keeping with part of California's mores, their gubernatorial candidate, Mrs Elizabeth Keathley, campaigned nude on the beach just outside Los Angeles. Any other attitude would have been out of place.

The range of causes is what one might have expected. In Alaska a man is standing on the ticket of Alaskan Independence, just about the only tinge of separatism to be found in the lists.

Of course there are Communists, and a wide range of Marxists. There are Socialist Labour and workers parties. Some of these do very respectably in terms of numbers of votes. The Socialist Labour Party candidate, emphasizing that the party is non-communist, got 29,069 votes in Ohio in the Senate race of 1970. He is Mr John O'Neill, an Irish-born American, a wry moderate who agrees the time has not yet come for his Marxian prescription for the economy.

This time he is a write-in candidate, which means that voters may write his name on the ballot. He is drily scathing about the "major" opponents in the race and, with others like the Libertarian Party woman challenger, has gingered up the campaign there.

The outsider who has perhaps attracted most attention is in New York. She is Mrs Barbara Keating, standing as a Conservative in the Senate race. She is a Vietnam widow,

and has gained good marks for her common sense. She could conceivably hurt Senator Javits, the Republican incumbent, if she attracts more than a wafer slice of the vote.

On the other side of that New York contest there are no fewer than six more non-major candidates, including in addition to parties already named here the Labour Party, the Courage Party and the Free Libertarian. The same parties are repeated in the lists for Governor in New York.

New York probably more than California, has been the breeding ground of hopeless hopefuls.

Such a huge continent inevitably produces the exotic, as well as echoes from the past. A woman dispatcher at the Minneapolis fire brigade is running in favour of "industrial government". Michigan has a resolutely unsuccessful Human Rights Party and Colorado has both a Prohibition candidate, and a couple of troublemaker independents.

One is linked with Investors Overseas Services (IOS) which raises some eyebrows, the other for a while threatened to void the election there altogether because his name had been excluded, then added late.

It is not difficult to understand why they run. Indeed, the surprise is that there are not more.

However, they get very little of the free broadcast time granted in Britain. Only where major candidates agree to broadcast debates do they get a look in.

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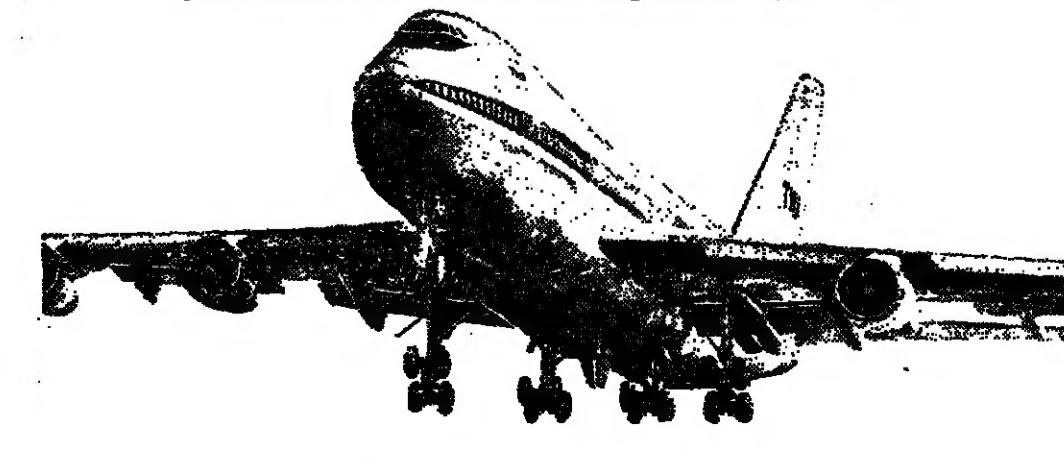
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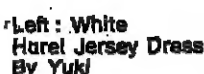
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by
Prudence Glynn



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pupil of the cryptic Cristobal, to cash in on the body-climbing dress, but the reign of one of the most universally flattering shapes ever lasted only five years, less for those who collapsed into the midli or shorts in 1969. The passion for separates reintroduced the waist, manly rowly and the building of skirts on skirts and trousers. The dress appeared to be doomed despite the practical limitations of separates, however formal.

Then in July this year Yves St Laurent revived the chemise dress. Some called it the sack dress but its true affinity is to the chemise which has been around as long as coats to wear with the new longer, wider skirts introduced by Jap. A manufacturer's dream of simplicity, a shot in the arm for flagging store departments, and a new silhouette was born.

You can wear your chemise any way you like. You can pull it low the knee to two inches above the ankle. You can wear it as full as a sail or straight enough to scotch any suspicion of an interesting Condition. You can buy the chemise in every price range and, since fitting is a problem, in all sizes.

My own advice is to buy the best quality you can afford, because the simpler the shape the more vital the cut.

Without doubt the master of the loose cut in England is Yuki. You know how fascinatingly he has been able to make you throw so nonchalantly around you? Yuki manages to capture that same careless rapture and

secure it without ever showing how the shape is retained. In Paris at the ready-to-wear collections recently, journalists were asking where were the seams on Karl Lagerfeld's brilliant dresses for Chloé. You can ask the same about Yuki's collection, and probably find the answer is that there is only one seam, and it is where you least expect it.

Yuki is a bit of talking about "mystery" when you ask him about the allure of the dress which fits only where it touches because mystery is "an old-fashioned word—especially, I suppose, if you come to it from the exotic East. Yuki thinks his amazingly contrived dresses are seductive because "everyone has different tastes. If you make the figure too obvious there will be some to whom it does not appeal. Then it is far more clever to hint at certain aspects of the anatomy, to draw the eyes by the way the fabric flows. The imagination infills the eye's message, finitely." Yuki uses very prettily and dye silk crepe and velvets from Quinquere, and some handsome Liberty prints, but the impact makers are again the black and white, daisies, robes in Ruel, jewelry.

Which things suitable for the beach and others for the grandest soirée, always with his own very special talent for leaving material alone, and the classic collection for Yuki strongest to date. Lucienne's 89 Knightsbridge, is a good place to see his work.

Fashion story 2

Opening today at 69 Brompton Road is a shop specializing in Italian ready-wear clothes for men and women. It is the hub in the chain of fashion enterprises undertaken for the Hills (famous for airports) shops by their fashion coordinator, Roberto Devorick. Mr Devorick, a most engaging Argentine whose fierce moustache and blasé Latin eyes tend to conceal the fact that he is only 26, was brought up in an atmosphere of fashion. In Buenos Aires his father owned a clothing business which represented Dior and Balmain. In London Italy well and particularly likes working there.

When the new shop opens, Hills by Rad will have just about the biggest range of Italian clothes in London. Despite the inevitable price of imported clothes, the cut and quality and style of things keep customers coming back for more. The shop at 6 Old Bond Street has had to order winter things already. Star attractions are the clothes from Milena Mosele, the work of whose brilliant designer, Sylvano Malta, readers may remember from reports of Italian collections on this page some seasons ago: Krizia, whose collection I thought was

so attractive in Milan; Moon, Courmont, Avagoli, Pasquali, Jenny by Gianni Arbasini and La Cavera jewelry. The shops also carry handbags and belts, many designed by Roberto Devorik himself, but does not do shoes.

Many Hill's customers are international travellers "who expect to be able to find the best of Italy in a capital such as London". But Mr Devorik buys very much with an eye to his "English ladies" who like the special Italian looks and colours he provides. Meeting retailers as enthusiastic as he as agreeable as he is makes it all too easy to forget just how much is involved as he tours a showroom to put down an order. Mr Devorik does not forget.

"You must always remember that with every trip abroad to buy you are costing your company a half-million dollars." After that I felt much in need of a Fernet Branca, but Hill's duty-free airport shops do not seem to be. Perhaps Mr Devorik could establish a neat sideline in alcoholic travel accessories, from knits to silk scarves. Come to think of it, with the prices rising and the economy drooping it might not be such a bad idea.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGE 10

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RA AND BALLET

ARSEN 240 1911
The Royal Ballet
Tonight 7.30. Scenes from
the Night, Scene of the Earth
Elita Synopoulou, The Two
Monks, The Two Monks
Mon. 7.30. Tues. 7.30. Wed. 7.30. Thurs. 7.30. Fri. 7.30. Sat. 7.30. Sun. 7.30.

HE ROYAL OPERA
Mon. 7.30. Tues. 7.30. Wed. 7.30. Thurs. 7.30. Fri. 7.30. Sat. 7.30. Sun. 7.30.

SH NATIONAL OPERA
Fri. 7.30. Sat. 7.30. Sun. 7.30. Mon. 7.30. Tues. 7.30. Wed. 7.30. Thurs. 7.30. Fri. 7.30. Sat. 7.30. Sun. 7.30.

WELLS THEATRE
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ON CONTEMPORARY

ANCE THEATRE

Director John Dexter
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THE ARTS

Ax's pointed Chopin

Jerusalem Symphony
Orchestra
Coliseum

Alan Blyth

After the Japanese on Friday at the Festival Hall, the Jerusalem Symphony left their visiting card at the Coliseum, a new venue for concerts on a Sunday. Both orchestras brought Beethoven with them, but the results were as different as could be.

Sunday's playing was simply not in the same league. The Egmont overture and the two movements of the seventh symphony were enough to convince me that Lukas Foss, for all his obvious affinity for the composer, is unable in his jerky gestures to convey his true feelings to his orchestra, whose playing tended to be leaden and ill-coordinated if we are to judge it by the highest standards and what else will do in London?

But on to happier things. The orchestra also brought with them the 25-year-old, Emanuel Ax, winner of the recent Rubinstein competition in Jerusalem and much admired in these columns by William Mann. He chose to present himself to us in the Chopin minor concerto where his leanings and gifts and amazing control were there for all ears to hear.

During the opening movement, crudely shown by Mr Foss of most of its exposition, I was not sure whether behind this massive technique lay a barren or a blossoming mind. I need not have worried. His announce-

ment of its dream-like and heavily decorated first idea was persuasively shaped and beautifully articulated. The central section, with its dramatic recitative was at once bold and searching so that the return to the main idea, hushed and muted, was just that much more effective.

The finale was highly coloured and mercurial, the grace of the Mazurka rhythm surely caught on the wing, despite some heavy accompanying with all the passage work keenly articulated. I was less happy with the second theme, which was played with too much weight. Mr Ax is obviously destined for great things, and that extra touch of individuality needed perhaps for more inferior composers may well be forthcoming.

All orchestras feel it an obligation to give us a newish work by one of their native composers. The JSO was no exception. Zvi Aryn is one of their more advanced composers, and his *Thoughts on a Dream*, already used as a ballet score, employs many of the standard devices of the 1960s (it dates from 1965) without making them very personal in expression. Mr Foss himself a composer of distinction, lent it as much emotion as it would take, and his players responded dutifully, but not always with conviction.

The Coliseum stage's acoustics for an orchestra were a little dry, at least from the front of the stalls. How much that was the fault of the play, or the placing was hard to judge. It was nice to be in this theatre on a Sunday night, but please may we have the lights only partly dimmed in future?

Oscar Peterson
Ronnie Scott's Club
Eddie Thompson
Wigmore Hall

Miles Kington

As a jazz pianist, the black Canadian Oscar Peterson is immensely powerful, fast, awe-inspiring, two-fisted, twinkling and about as close to the world. All those things, in fact, which in a heavyweight boxer make you wish that someone like Muhammad Ali would come along and knock him out of him. I would go further and say that his playing always bores me eventually. For the first half hour of a performance by Peterson is now, midway through a fortnight at Ronnie Scott's, a good idea of his attack, may be utterly predictable, his planning routine, but the sheer speed and animal wizardry he brings to all his clichéd deft criticism. He is simply the greatest. From about the half-hour mark, though, the mind begins to sag and wander, trying to escape from the remorseless swag of nine musketeers rolled into one. Luckily, there is a refuge near at hand; the playing of Peterson's sole accompanist, the Danish bass player Niels Henningsen, provides an accompaniment as you could wish to hear for anyone. From his expression he seems to be pleased with everything Peterson does; but surprised? Never. And that is why Peterson is not

and never will be a great world champion. Someone like Eddie Thompson, who played at the Wigmore Hall last night, will never even be a world champion. An Englishman who has spent so long in the United States that he has dual nationality, he is one of those nimble lightweights who move fast but seldom knock anyone over. He has ample technique, a bright mind and an inveterate spirit in fact, his announcements in the Wigmore Hall were much more knockabout than Peterson's careful stage manner.

Most of the time he played cleverly within the conventions, and sometimes broke through them. He has done so much more often if he had not been humbled with a rhythm section who, however good and they were only quite good, kept him down to earth almost throughout. This was the second concert in the London Jazz Piano Series, a good idea which would have been better if it had had the courage of its name and featured pianists by themselves. We have become as used to the idea of pianists having bass and drums as we have to TV comedy shows having at least five guest stars and Waterloo Station being called music to commute by in other words, we have come to accept the inevitable.

Luckily, living proof of all this arrives in London in three weeks when the only Muhammad Ali of jazz piano, Earl Klenner, will be here. Earl Klenner is a very strong and would do it well. But I think we have grown away from the strict Graham style and found something of our own.

When we started the school and the company, we said we wanted to start from scratch. We had no previous experience, but we were ready to start again. In between, maybe you

which artistic enterprises have to work in the subsidised theatre. The very closeness of the company is a disadvantage in that respect. "To create a new work, the important thing is the idea. You have to have something you want to say, then find the means and the style to express it."

"We are not at all from each other long enough to have new experiences and find new ideas. We have a month each year, a week in the winter and three in the summer. Then there is perhaps a month to prepare new works and we have to make money to keep going."

"It is very different from the way we used to work in America, where you would gather the company together when you had something you wanted to do, prepare it, go on tour, then break up until you were ready to start again. In between, maybe you

lived on unemployment benefit or went hungry, but it was a healthy way of working. "The difference between commercial art and creative art is in the time factor. An ad man produces an ad every day, a journalist works to deadlines. The luxury of the artist is time, to be able to take the time needed until something is ready."

"I would like to see a system whereby we had longer to prepare new works, then danced them for a longer time and perhaps took three months off before starting again. One difficulty is that the people who provide subsidies, the Arts Council and other bodies, all work to annual budgets and want to see results within the year. If we could work to a long-term plan, perhaps three years, I think that would help a lot."

John Percival

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SPORT

Cricket

Chappell gets the feel of MCC attack

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Nov 4

Contrary to the predictions of those who see him as a progressive captain, Ian Chappell showed no desire to keep MCC's match against South Australia alive here today. Rather than doing so by means of a declaration he conceded South Australia's second innings until they were all out for 320, by when, with only 105 minutes left, MCC needed 219 to win. These they made no effort to get.

The cricket was relevant, therefore, for only as long as MCC had a chance to win by bowling South Australia out in time, which was for perhaps half the day, I am not sure what Chappell hoped to achieve by lurking in his test, once he had been out himself, unless he feared that a victory so soon in their tour might give MCC too great a boost. It is disappointing, having come this far, to find the chance of a challenge ignored. This is not to claim that MCC, when they batted over the weekend, threw down any gauntlets.

Chappell's opposite number took the opportunity this evening, with Ames having played an hour of going in with Lloyd. To show that he expected nothing more of the game, Chappell kept wicket. Lloyd got to a long hop, when reaching for the prize for the fastest 100 of the match, and Denness, having batted for 80 minutes, edged a leg break to slip. Jenner turned the ball enough to show how MCC had possessed a leg spin bowler, who would probably have won, and how South Australia might have done so had Chappell "given it a go". Edrich's dismissal in the last over, playing no stroke, merely confirmed this.

After Chappell had been run out, 40 minutes after the start this morning, there was an hour more when it looked as though MCC would win. For over four hours Chappell had been troubled by any of the bowlers. He had set out to take a long, hard look at the England attack, and had been doing well when he had been out himself, unless he feared that a victory so soon in their tour might give MCC too great a boost. It is disappointing, having come this far, to find the chance of a challenge ignored. This is not to claim that MCC, when they batted over the weekend, threw down any gauntlets.

With only another 22 runs added, Nash and Parker were also out. Nash hit Hendrick hard to mid-on, where Lever, one of two MCC substitutes, held a good catch in front of his face. Parker then became one of the few batsmen to be caught by Greig in his very close position on the off-side. Many, I am sure, have been unsettled, but few caught. When Parker was sixth out there were still four hours and a quarter left and South Australia were only 100 ahead. But, as in the first innings, MCC had neither quite the speed nor quite the spin, on so slow a pitch, to finish the job.

For the seventh wicket Jenner and Hendricks added 45; for the eighth Hendricks and Barnes stayed together for 50 minutes, by which time Chappell had got out of bed. The pitch, however, was planning a declaration. Jenner was caught by Knott, looking at Hendrick, and Hendricks was bowled by Knott, looking at Hendrick. Underwood was a model of control. In something like three hours bowling he gave wonderfully little away. He contained the batsmen

more by length than flight, of course, though it was with a decidedly slower ball that Hendrick was bowled. Hendrick shows no signs yet, happily, of the stitch which handicapped him in West Indies. He has been more successful here than Willis and he made the carry from the longest boundary with his return, as easily as any of the South Australia batsmen. Willis needs a faster pitch than this to rattle anyone out.

If Ames is fit to play (Lloyd stands by to replace him), the first seven in the order for Friday's match against Victoria—Ames, Lockhart, Edrich, Denness, Fletcher, Greig and Knott—could well be the same in the first Test match in Brisbane. Timms plays as well as Greig, which will provide an interesting comparison between the two off spinners, and Lever and Arnold get their first first class game. The unlikely one, as so often, is Taylor, who yields to Knott's wish for as much practice as he can get. Having been seen over for the Rest of the World in 1972, Taylor is highly rated by Australians who are inclined to say how they wish he were one of their own.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First Innings
287 (110 min): 1. D. L. Underwood, 4 (46); 2. J. Woodcock, 12 (18); 3. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 4. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 5. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 6. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 7. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 8. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 9. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 10. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 11. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 12. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 13. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 14. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 15. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 16. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 17. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 18. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 19. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 20. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 21. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 22. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 23. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 24. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 25. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 26. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 27. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 28. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 29. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 30. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 31. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 32. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 33. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 34. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 35. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 36. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 37. J. Chappell, 12 (18); 38. J. 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s : Harbottle & Lewis

The Soviet fleet casts a long shadow over Norway's border

This summer I stood in one of the most peaceful and isolated valleys in Europe, where a small limpid river runs through birch groves to a cool sea. The temperature was 22 degrees, and we were plagued by mosquitoes. This was not the Mediterranean, but the Arctic Ocean; and the river, the Jakobselv, is the frontier between Norway and Russia, on NATO's northern flank.

There is a Russian watchtower here, as there are in central Europe, but unlike central Europe where great swaths of barbed wire divide east from west, the border here is marked only by posts, red and green stripes on the Russian side, yellow with black stripes on the Norwegian side, and in some places the actual frontier is the deepest part of the river.

A Norwegian army detachment of perhaps a dozen men (they call themselves "The Ice Sea Regiment") patrols this valley throughout the year. The men live in a stout wooden hut about a mile from the border. In winter, when it is freezing cold and dark, night and day, they move about on skis and in snowcats. In mid-summer, the sun shines all night long.

Their leader is Lieutenant Bratland, a small man with a ginger beard. His wife and children live in married quarters in Kirkenes, 25 miles away, but he is in the area only every other week-end. He has enjoyed his two years here, fishing for salmon in the river, shooting wood grouse, watching rare birds like the Arctic sea-eagle.

He gets on well enough with his Russian counterparts, supervising with them the resetting of marker posts washed away in the floods. "What would your men do on patrol do they saw Russian soldiers on this side of the border?" I asked. "They would assume they were lost and guide them back," he said. "And if they thought they were hostile?" He replied unhesitatingly: "I have authority to open fire."

The question may not be as academic as it sounds, for this is one of the cold war's most sensitive areas. Only 100 miles or so away lies the port of Murmansk, now the main base of Russia's formidable fleet.

A whole complex of nuclear weapons

Twenty years ago the Soviet navy was a coastal defence force, today it is the second largest in the world. In the Mediterranean its ships outnumber those of the American Sixth Fleet, in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean they straddle the tanker routes from the Arabian Gulf to Europe. Only 1 per cent of its ships are more than 20 years old, compared to nearly 70 per cent of American ships. Its first aircraft carrier will be commissioned this year. Its latest ballistic submarine can fire missiles aimed at multiple targets from a range of 4,000 miles.

The greatest part of this fleet—some 70 per cent, including 200 submarines—is based at Murmansk. The reason is simple. Unlike the Baltic, which in winter is frozen, and the Black Sea, whose outlet to deep water is through the narrow Bosphorus, the route from Murmansk to the Atlantic is through a wide, permanently ice-free area of water. And around Murmansk

is a whole complex of nuclear weapons targeted at North American cities across the roof of the world.

How much more secure the Russians would feel if they could push the frontier back a couple of hundred miles, if their ships did not have to sail the length of northern Norway to reach the open Atlantic. If they have felt this in increasing measure over the past few years, they must feel it more today. For today big deposits of oil are thought to be beneath the northern Norwegian continental shelf. With this means American oil rigs operating in waters the Russians consider their highway? And will the Russians tolerate it if it does?

The Norwegians are well aware of the delicacy of the situation, and have taken steps to avoid provocation. No NATO troops are allowed on Norwegian soil in peacetime except for training. On the northern border, only a token force of 400 men faces four Russian divisions.

'We would resist until help arrived'

Photographing Russia across the border is forbidden; and the tacit Norwegian border commissioner, Colonel Finn Ramsøy, has a special "hot" telephone to talk to his Russian counterpart in case of sudden misunderstanding.

And yet the Norwegians are ready. Although only a tenth of their population lives in northern Norway, the bulk of their small army of 11,000 men is stationed there. Their aircraft are on alert for movements in the Barents and Norwegian seas, watch vessels moving in and out of the approaches to Murmansk. Recently Russian assault landing craft were observed exercising on the Pechora Peninsula, only 15 miles from the border. Where else in these parts would they be rehearsing landings for except the Norwegian coast?

What would happen if the Russians finally decided the occupation of northern Norway was vital for their protection? The Norwegian Defence Minister, Mr. Fostervold, is in no doubt. "We would resist and go on resisting," he told me, "until help arrived."

The territory in northern Norway is unsuitable for tanks and even if paratroopers were dropped, it would take them several days to occupy such an inhospitable land. In that time, the Norwegians hope, NATO troops would come speeding to their aid. But how would they come? Whether by sea or air, they would surely stand little chance of getting through the Soviet defences. The swift expansion of the Soviet navy has meant that, in some ways, Norway is already isolated behind the Russian navy's forward lines.

In fact, would NATO send troops at all? Would it be prepared to risk the escalation of a move might cause? Equally, are the Russians prepared to risk the escalation resulting from their initial aggression? For the moment we cannot answer either question; and we may never have to unless Lieutenant Bratland and his patrol see hostile men moving towards them through the trees.

Ludovic Kennedy Ludovic Kennedy's documentary film *The Rise of the Red Navy* is being shown tonight on BBC1 at 9.25 pm.

How people-power could help the world's poor nations

In times of dire stress it is only natural to become obsessed. With the nation facing its greatest crisis for 34 years it is not surprising that the party manifesto for the recent election, and the campaign itself, had even less to say than usual about the plight of others infinitely worse-off than ourselves—the poor of the developing nations who make up more than half the population of our world.

Yet the bitter consequences of our own class-selfishness could now be repeated on a world scale as a result of the division between the well-to-do nations and the "have-nots", whose already precarious situation has been exacerbated by the four-fold increase in oil prices and many other factors, as Jonathan Power explained in *The Times* of September 30.

The search for short-term relief from the effects of the oil crisis will eventually prove successful as a result of international action. There will be dreadful mortality and suffering in some areas even if Mr. Power's warnings are heeded at once. But this will be a disaster operation, which must not be allowed to deflect attention from the more ominous long-term prospect of endemic worldwide famine resulting from the population explosion.

The longer we defer the enormous effort required to help raise the living standards of the no longer silent majority of our fellow-men to the barest tolerable level, the greater the ecological and other damage, the swifter the spread of international terrorism and the nearer the grim prospect of a third world war. What a heritage for us to leave to the next generation.

But where in these difficult times can one find the means with which even to begin to tackle such a gigantic task? Official aid is limited and not likely to be increased. The only possible long-term solution is a great increase in private giving, starting at home, spreading outwards to Europe, North America and elsewhere, and matched in proportion by the private sector in the developing countries.

Accordingly, the new concept advocated in this article for development in Africa—anywhere else where the problems are enormous, and where history and justice demand

that we Europeans should make the first move—is the immediate establishment of a private international trust or fund, non-political in character and secular in outlook, to which people of goodwill will be invited to contribute. If enough people come forward with gifts, however small, in this and other countries, governments which have been unable to allocate sufficient resources to overseas development because of the spathy or hostility of their electorates will find themselves in the much happier position of following and backing the people's lead. Banks and businesses, trusts and foundations, and a host of other organizations will find it easier to forget their current fears and stringencies and join in a popular cause.

The Philafrica Action Group (as we call it) has been meeting at fortnightly intervals since May to consider ways of undertaking economic and educational development in Africa. It now consists of nearly 20 members, the majority of whom have held or are holding senior positions with first-hand experience of the problems of the developing nations. Although a small amount of finance has been forthcoming, it is not yet enough to provide even for permanent administration. The group is, however, already involved in the process of establishing a trust and of identifying suitable projects, starting in West Africa.

Philafrica aims to operate through local committees, set up as far as possible on a multi-racial basis. It will supply them with organizational advice, technical services for their projects, and a measure of financial assistance as their seed-corn. Otherwise they will operate independently though, it is hoped, fully supported by the local establishments of expatriate companies, banks and commercial interests.

Philafrica sees its role primarily in two areas; on the

land, to stimulate rural production and employment and arrest the drift to the towns, particularly of young people; and in the cities, through community development, especially to stop the wastage of unemployed school leavers.

As soon as the trust has been established, Philafrica will begin to accumulate the seed-corn project fund and the working capital for a nucleus of project specialists. This team will be responsible for activating the local interests who will carry the local committees, and for identifying and assisting their projects. A special effort will be made to recruit and, where necessary, give extra training and experience to returned volunteers, and to work in partnership with or through existing organizations.

Experience and the nature of special projects will determine the finance to be raised. But this new approach to socio-economic development may also open perspectives for raising new types of funds, like special bonds to which individuals and institutions in developed and developing countries alike may ultimately subscribe once the new organization has proved its capacity to observe the principles of both humanity and sound financial stewardship.

We must, of course, start this thing ourselves. We cannot ask others to come in unless we have taken the first decisive step. Time will cost us, but we must act at once. And there is perhaps a special merit in launching a new enterprise when things are going so badly for us.

Many people will question the need of yet another organization in the development field. Others will doubt whether anything so ambitious can be realized under present world conditions. But the Freedom from Hunger Campaign succeeded in a once-for-all effort more than a decade ago. And the World Wildlife Fund operates in every continent and goes from strength to strength. It is not too optimistic to expect that people can be found everywhere to join in doing for their fellow-men, and particularly for youth, what they are already doing for wild animals.

Prisoner control units have aroused widespread anxiety. Many of us have been quick to criticize them, and some strong words have been used. But we do not run prisons. Those who do, and have felt obliged to introduce the units, are also profoundly concerned. But their concern must include maintaining order in the interests of other prisoners and of staff. Some of us may have done less than justice to the Prison Department in not acknowledging the safeguards set up in conjunction with the control units, or stressing the wider context of the situation.

Reformers frequently point to the many prisoners who do not need to be sent to prison, but among those who do are some who are extremely difficult to handle. Among these, a very few repeatedly make trouble, to the detriment not only of good order but also of other prisoners. When existing management or disciplinary techniques are found to restrain them, the Prison Department has reluctantly concluded that nothing short of the rigorous control unit regime will do so.

But, conscious of the extreme seriousness of subjecting a man to it, the department has instituted a strict screening process to ensure that it is used only where stringent criteria are met, and not for the merely troublesome.

These facts do not necessarily mean that we should accept control units, or be satisfied with the rate of progress in other parts of the penal system. Organizations concerned with penal reform have unanimously considered over the years that in some prisons pushes men into rebellion; that the screening, however scrupulous, violates human rights by denying representation; and that the regime in the units is so rigid that it could cause a man to break down.

But we should appreciate the full background. Otherwise, when would-be reformers protest at such methods, members of the prison service at all levels feel that everyone is full of sympathy for the law-breakers and that no one cares a jot for the custodians, except to blame them for escapes or alleged harshness.

The prison service has, I believe, been given an impossible task in recent years. It has been required to accommodate, with its numbers, or are at hostile to the authorities. Above all it is compelled, since the media and the public are concerned, to escape, eight years ago, top priority to security is criticized for the res inevitably placed on a p and their visitors as a re

Long sentences add tension and by increasing the staff ratio and the ability of the staff to d the tension. Save in a f cified, exceptionally, cases it is time to cons progressive elimination of sentences; the public only for the tion, and probably subsequent recidivism, rene demands long tences, rehabilitation outers; done someh the results of b unproven, but d methods are the more l have damaging side ef prisons, and particu prisoners' wives and chi

In trying to persuade to use imprisonment reformers habitually the faults of prison. I fear that if we say word for them, courts reader to send people But it is untrue, and living to staff, to imply one can learn anyt benefits at prison. I have many faults—s herent, some which o should be remedied, of sentencing should t ever, that the offender learn, and conclusions to the faults of prison. I have many faults—s herent, some which o should be remedied, of sentencing should t ever, that the offender learn, and conclusions to the faults of prison. I have many faults—s herent, some which o should be remedied, of sentencing should t ever, that the offender learn, and conclusions to the faults of prison.

Thomas Tull The author is chairman of the Philafrica Action Group.

Prison reform must benefit staff as well as lawbreakers

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Martin W The author is Director of the Howard League for Reform.



Kenyan farmers benefit from World Bank finance, but is enough being done?

A musical brew that goes straight to my head

Bernard Levin

advanced state of total sobriety to be quite sure.

The truth, of course, is that the spirit of this miniature jewel among music festivals is so intoxicating that a visitor needs nothing stronger: three days here and you could go home with a severe attack of the trembles even if (a most improbable supposition) you never heard a cork pop from beginning to end.

First, this is still Ireland. My annual trip always begins with a luncheon in Dublin. Hitherto we have had it, with immense satisfaction, at the Russell Hotel, but the Schweinerei of London development has come to Ireland too, and not left even St. Stephen's Green unscathed; the Russell is shut and coming down. So we transferred this year to the Riberian, on entering which I was greeted with the usual realist message: "Mr. Levin's plane has been delayed." It turned out, however, that the plane which had sprung a gasket was the Guinness one, which was bringing half our party and which the foolish people in charge had apparently filled with petrol, a notoriously unreliable brew, instead of the firm's own product. Well, eventually, concluding that they must be at the bottom of the Irish Sea, we had to sit down without them, and after we had eaten and drunk their share as well as our own ("they would have wanted it this way," we said, dabbing our eyes with one hand and knocking back the 1964 Lynch

Bages with the other) the door opened and in they rushed, begging in the most pitiful manner for a crust and a glass of water. Now tell me: in what other country in the world would the staff at an hotel, informed at twenty minutes past three in the afternoon that there will now be eight more for lunch, plus a baby, smile happily and produce several courses in the highest good humour pausing first to cluck at the baby?

As for our destination there is surely no other city even in Ireland where the local visitors' guide would include anything to compare with the memorable sentence: "We're nearly at Woolworths, Cromwell's residence during his stay in Wexford in the 17th century." But everything in Wexford is different. The orchestra pit is so small that the conductor has to take his place by marching down the centre aisle of the stalls and opening a little wicket gate in front of the rostrum and the players are so tightly packed that trombones are banned altogether as too dangerous, and some years ago, when a left handed violinist was engaged in a moment of absent mindedness on the part of the management, he caused the most appalling havoc before he could be removed,

several members of the woodwind section being scarred for life, and an unwary cellist ended up with a punctured eardrum and a glass eye.

This was the first season under the new artistic director, Thomson Smillie. The man he succeeds, Brian Dickie, would be by any test a hard act to follow, and Thomson made the pressing love of the festival's French repertoire, fell with a particularly ominous sound on my ears, for I have little love for French opera, and the prospect of an endless succession of feeble things sounding like Puccini that has been left out in the rain, was not exactly calculated to inspire me with unbounded confidence, especially when Messener's *Thais* was announced as the first shot in the renewed Gallic Wars, reminding me of my long-held conviction that if an opera has not been performed for many years there is probably a very good reason, to wit, that it is not a very good opera.

In the event, of course, my fears proved unfounded to the point of absurdity, and *Thais* was a highly enjoyable fumble to a highly successful season; so much so that when Lalo's *Le Roi d'Ys* was announced for the next year not a groan escaped me. For the strength of the Wexford repertoire has always lain in the ability of those responsible for the selections to pick out which, however uncommon, manage to confound the melancholy law I have propounded, and Thomson Smillie's choice for his first year exemplified

all three of the ways in which trick is done.

Mayr's *Medea in Corinto* genuine rarity, unknown to everybody yet containing much music; Corneille's *Barber of Seville* is one of these legendary works which have always been a collector's has just returned from not yet due to go to, and *Thais* unfamiliar opera by a fit composer.

It is a pity the Corneille was in the original German, for it is very much an elaborate verbal text which must have escaped the audience (indeed, which it did), but I have no other complaint; Wexford's standards are as high as ever, and I shall be back year if I still have strength enough to hold a glass.

The Wexford Festival remains a civilized annual interlude in a year of years that become increasingly desperate. The river, Mr. Fletcher (Mr. Fletcher is still the high point of the extra-curricular activities: Wexfordians are as friendly as the chorus they provide for opera as distinguished; the T and White's are still a pair of h that many a metropolitan would glad of; and the company I myself among each year is as a fellowship as ever come together one place for one purpose. If escapism, may I be permitted to

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REMEMBER, REMEMBER, THE 5th NOVEMBER 1972?

If you are either a landlord or tenant of rented residential property, you may well have to recall this seemingly unexceptional date.

Simply because commercial rents that have been frozen over recent months will be permitted to rise to the level obtainable on the open market on the 5th November 1972. A situation which will continue at least until 1976.

Problems arise, however, when you try to determine and negotiate the rent for your premises effectively at that time.

Is it not obvious a matter requiring professional expertise and advice?

Richard Ellis, 64 Cornhill, London EC3A 3BP, Telephone 01-283 3090.

Unafalgat House, 75 Hope Street, Glasgow, G2 6AB, Telephone 041-22 6146.

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors

The Times Diary

The high price of Clement Freud

When the Chancellor reveals his Budget on November 12 we can expect to hear again of the Liberals' policy of extra inflation taxes on people who get more than the going rate for the job. One of those who could be hit by such a policy is Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely.

The current list of speakers offered by Foyle's Lecture Agency—"available for luncheons, dinners, prize-givings"—has attached to it a note which reads: "For £100 plus expenses (Clement Freud £150)". Mr. Freud's subject is "Speaking Personally".

Two Labour MPs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's wife, and a Conservative MP come at the cheaper rates. Edna Healey talks on "The Wife at Westminster". Colin Jackson (Lab. Brighouse and Spenborough) offers "International Suicide: The Pollution Problem". Leslie Ruckfield (Lab. Nuneaton) is prepared to explain "What it means to be an MP". John Biggs-Davison (Con. Epping Forest) will speculate on "Britain's Role in a Changing World".

People fretting about the changing world can obtain reinforcement of their anxieties from Lord Longford ("Person View") or Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, who is looking for witnesses for her talk "Sex Education—Whose Baby?"

Bravado

A time when some Labour MPs are sensitive about both Europe and the BBC is perhaps the wrong time for the BBC to start a new television series about Europe. It snacks positively of bravado. Yet next week they are to do so—an expensive historical series about our continent in the

twentieth century, complete with Peter Ustinov and historic bits of old film. Yesterday they showed off two instalments.

It will be surprising if some of the more excitable anti-Europeans do not denounce it as a subtle plot to influence the result of the forthcoming referendum on Europe. (That kind of thing is hard to predict, though I should have thought it a certainty that Labour supporters would have been in arms about the BBC repeating, just before the election, that documentary about the great German inflation, where people carried money about in wheelbarrows.)

Peter Morley, the producer, said at yesterday's preview that he thought the timing quite fortuitous. Work on the series began in 1971, inspired partly by Britain's forthcoming membership of the European Community, but with no knowledge that it would be broadcast not long before a referendum on withdrawal.

John Terraine, the writer and narrator of the series, was an opponent of British entry into the EEC but now thinks it is better for us to stay in than to get out. One of the instalments previewed yesterday—about the 1919 peace day—ended with a rousing affirmation of the European idea, but I gather it is the final programme, dealing with Britain's entry into Europe, which anti-Europeans are likely to find hard to take.

Prince Charles makes his debut as a book reviewer in this week's *Punch*, reviewing a book by Harry Secombe. The review is a superb example of the magazine's normal standard of humour. I should not mind having a go at being a ruler, but the Prince's trade is harder to enter than mine, his union more restrictive.

Pétillant

Continuing our full coverage of the great wine crises and scandals, my reporter went yesterday on a piquant tasting in London. It was organized by Rutherford Osborne and Perkins, who are agents for the Bordeaux house of Cruse, two of whose principals are on trial in their home town on charges of fraud.

David Rutherford, the managing director, who gave evidence for the defence in Bordeaux, said it was unfair that the wine trial should have become known as the Cruse affair, as there were 16 others accused, and anyway people should be presumed innocent until proved guilty. He did not like to say so, but Rutherford had been practised in Bordeaux since time immemorial: "In the 1220s it is said that you could have your Chateau Lafite sweet or dry."

Nobody could reliably tell a blind tasting, he

said, but the English shippers had always bought by sample and not by name, and would have sent back any wine which he was not satisfied. The scandal could not have come at a worse time, he added, coinciding as it did with a slump in the fine wine trade, but people had short memories and would, he hoped, return to sanity in a few months' time.

The scandal has certainly affected the nerve of wine writers. One set his glass aside yesterday, complaining of unpleasant aftertaste, which was blamed on washing-up liquid in the glass. This appeared to be borne out when the wine in the discarded glass developed an astonishing taste of bubbles in the bottom. Chateau Fairy, pétillant.

In these times when firms are trying to cut staff costs, many might like to take advantage of the special offer announced by an advertiser in the *Irish Times*: "Free executive shredding machine with every balis machine purchased."

Crowded

Twelve of the world's leading pianists are coming to London together at a concert to play money for the International Piano Library. For the first time in the history of the Royal Festival Hall there will be eight pianos on stage—for Beethoven's Turkish March.

The pianists include Jeanne-Marie Darre, the last of Saint-Saëns' pupils still playing Vassallo, Shura Cherkassky and Lolo Ogden. Victor Borge will complete. During a competition by Bach for six hands at one piano, 6ft 4in Garrick Ohlsson will sit between Gina



Balance

The last press secretary at the British Embassy in Washington did not get on very well with the press and was therefore sent off as counsellor to Cuba. His removal had nothing to do with the fact that he was Greek. Cyriot, called Achille Papadopoulos.

His successor comes from Ankara (balance being everything) where he is now counsel for the last press secretary: Ewen Maclean. At least he is a member, so the Foreign Office decided to balance that too. The new man is called Richard Fyfe-Walker.

Exorbitant

Mirabel Cecil's latest store lunch test is an expensive one: the following abolition of gender differentiation long sought by Women's Libbers: "Mr Binks gave birth at midnight on Friday night helped by taxi-driver Mrs Sheila Challis."

PHS

LIMITED

Annual Statement of Profitability
for 20 Nov. 1974.

The year has been a record one in profitability with earnings of M\$55,910,355 (£1,027,764) in 1973.

A Dividend Share of 25p for each Ordinary Share was effected on 17th August, 1974 and now stands at £2,000,000. More than 80% of the shares are now held by residents in Malaysia.

Following the amalgamation of Plantation Holdings Limited in its letter of 23rd August 1974, there has increased its stake in Plantation.

Your Company has recently purchased from Federal Cables, Wires & Metal Co., Ltd. the manufacturing plant, electrical cables, enamel wires, copper bars and rods.

We have purchased a further 20% of the issued share capital of Wires & Metal Mfr. Berhad. We intend to finance this purchase by cash.

The year was notable for the encouraging outlook towards the end of the year following the merger separation plan.

Management has spent no expert fees as yet although the Company is now making enquiries against the previous directors' remuneration.

Syed Shams Shahabuddin
M.A.N., N.P.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Debating the prospect for Imps' dividend

any Imperial Group whether to cut its end. The possibility open by Sir John the outgoing chair- interim stage last

g a fall in first-half spoke of the heavier tobacco, beer wines levied last March; the day that surge inmodity prices boosted for working capital; the 1975 investment would have to be gave a warning that would depend on cir- pirts now claim, and a justification, that sales have recovered March dip with more the cheaper blends erial is strong. More- point to the turn- the poultry business, last July but much y, to a recent round increases across the age; and to the pos- Mr Healey will a controls next week- the shares have from 38p to 40p in a le British-American suddenly cracked 8p to urday. BAT still yields cent and Imperial at if the dividend is d. The shares are a hedge with all bus- ad but growth though been slowing down. time to time the City on what Imperial will their 26 per cent in brokers like Stimson & o notice that Imps are a farther way from an at a time in 20 e a point, and a switch rial for the short-term rewarding.

te & General

elmes's

stem of potential com- interest between direc- and private respon- remains one only catered for in comp- or the operation of the va self-regulatory agen- occasionally, a cause such as the Ferguson ion, focuses attention on the subject. y feels again, reminds out its house in order s enemies sweep it waves of righteous ligation, and goes on more often than net- to proffer support agement to those rivites breach the not the code, of City ten, too, some of the tring examples where sides have manifestly protect shareholders obscure corners of the age patch, and for that ss without comment. ese, they illustrate sistant points of pri- n example is provided recently-published of Dowgate & General. Mr Christopher Selmes associates are directors antial shareholders use year, Dowgate fomed the unhappy position s to write off some irth of unsecured ad- ade to a private com- rolled by Mr Selmes r group directors for over of the Grendon

latest accounts show, to the group was sub- helping to reduce the sheer total from £5.7m Dowgate was not the to make what the report terms the "business judgment". Jlmann, the merchant ch provided the rest of ce had to take manage- and pump in a

further £2m to keep Grendon afloat. Nevertheless, the Dowgate directors have chosen to provide in full against the advance, leaving the group with a 48 per cent stake in the private company which, after Keyser's financial year is a matter of dubious worth. If the price is any guide to the future, Dowgate shareholders have cause to be concerned by their group's potentially expensive involvement in another Selmes vehicle, St Clements Estates.

St Clements owns just under 30 per cent of Dowgate, and Dowgate owns 37 per cent of St Clements. How Dowgate in- creased its holding from 20 per cent to that level over the last financial year is a matter of some interest. The group advan- ced loans to a St Clements direc- tor for the purchase of 365,000 shares at a price of 48p. In April this year he defaulted on the interest payments and it was then decided (according to the footnotes in the accounts) "that the most effective way of protecting the group's interest was to purchase from Mr Ran- dall the 365,000 shares in St Clements Estates held as security for the loans, at a price which would enable the loans and interest thereon to be repaid".

Aside from this tranche over a million shares were purchased by Dowgate between November, 1973 and February, 1974 (by when negotiations to sell St Clements had broken down) at an average price of 58p, a share from a company where four Dowgate directors, including Mr Selmes, were shareholders. Unfortunately for Dowgate, its stake in St Clements is now standing in the balance sheet (to the end of July) at a worth of approxi- mately 25p a share, and the group has borne a book loss of £447,000 on the 17 per cent purchased from direc- tors and their private interests since the turn of the year.

Dowgate also has a potential liability arising from a property development operation in Paris, in which St Clements has a 75 per cent share and Commercial Union the remainder. While the average shareholder will be predisposed to make head or tail of the lengthy exposition of clauses and sub-clauses pro- vided in the accounts, the Dowgate auditors, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, have seen fit to add a qualification that "the accounts are prepared on the basis of the company being a going concern, which is dependent upon no substantial liability having to be met as a result of the obli- gations detailed. . . . We are unable to express an opinion as to whether any such liability will arise."

What is clear is that St Clements (or Dowgate) has to raise, or have raised on its be- half, some £2m by the early months of next year to complete the development. Finance of £8.15m has been made available until 1976, but the accounts state that the costs of complet- ing the development are estimated at £10.5m. And St Clements (or Dowgate) has to find three-quarters of the difference.

Dowgate shareholders await illumination as to the financial health of St Clements, which out-of-date accounts show as a fairly highly geared concern. Between now and the group's annual meeting later this month they have ample time to con- sider whether their company's affairs are being conducted in a manner that is beneficial to all its members.

NRDC

Not just peanuts

Industry's apparent reluctance to finance new products just now, particularly those of a

technological nature, and the fairly drastic pruning of R & D budgets, has to be seen against the background of the £3,000m financial deficit projected for 1974.

In this context, the sums which the National Research Development Corporation has available directly to stimulate innovation—some £25-£30m of undrawn borrowing facility—looks like peanuts and the initiative optimistic if not misplaced. However, it seems that this £30m odd is not the whole story.

NRDC does not have in- flexible borrowing limits—these being at the discretion of White- house and the present £50m facility under the Development of Invention Act, of which £21m is currently drawn down, could well be increased. More- over, it is quite possible for the NRDC to become an agent of the Government in dispensing the funds under the Industry Act or even on behalf of the National Enterprise Board.

The attraction of a joint venture with NRDC in the present climate is not simply that its participation in the develop- ment and marketing of a prod- uct (typically 50 per cent) relieves strains on cash flow, or that NRDC can often find a banking partner to loan the rest at normal commercial rates.

Risk sharing is a tangible bene- fit when inflation can play havoc with the best laid dis- counted cash-flow plans. If the project fails, NRDC loses its investment and in the event of a modest return on investment NRDC's take (usually in the form of a levy on sales rather than profit-sharing) is modest too.

True, it creams-off a great deal more if the success rate is high, but the present invest- ment climate is hardly propi- tious in this respect.

All this is no answer to the liquidity crisis but it is a prob- ably worthwhile token gesture towards alleviating its effects.

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One of the most tricky deci- shop-girls, lorry drivers and sions which Employment Sec- skilled engineering workers, among others.

The number of private employment agencies has been commonly estimated at about 3,000, although an examination of the country's "Yellow Pages" suggests that the figure may be nearer 5,000, more than half of them in London.

More than a thousand of these are entertainment and model agencies, many of which act in some ways as managers for those on their books, providing services and charging a commission on their clients' earnings.

Such agencies have been allowed to continue in some countries which have banned agencies in general, and the TUC might well be persuaded that they could be regarded as a special case, as long as they were rigorously controlled.

The others are mainly divided into those which supply workers which undertake need, charging for the service, and employment businesses, which have workers under contract to themselves and hire them out.

At a rough estimate, the private agencies fill something like 3 to 4 per cent of the country's vacancies and the state service 16 to 20 per cent (the majority of vacancies are filled by informal methods or by advertising).

In the clerical and commercial sector, however, the private agencies have long out- paced the state service and their share is growing. It was recently estimated that in the

report due to be presented shortly to President Ford on the alternative courses the country can follow to make itself less dependent on im- ported energy.

The study, based on the work of 21 task forces set up by the FEA, will tell the Presi- dent that in the short-term alternative energy sources can- not reduce the country's dependence on imported oil, at present running at 6.5 million barrels a day. In im- mediate future only concerted conservation efforts can reduce the import bill.

President Ford has already appealed for voluntary res- traints in the use of energy in an effort to reduce consump- tion by a million barrels a day by the end of next year. The FEA report will tell the Presi- dent that over two million barrels a day could be saved by 1985 if mandatory energy conservation standards were in- troduced.

And it reminds the President that if no action to accelerate domestic energy production is taken the United States will still be importing between 3.5 and 10.2 million barrels of oil a day by 1985.

But where the report will be most open to criticism is in its findings on alternative energy sources. Accelerated develop- ment of shale oil according to the experts would require at least seven major producing plants, a mammoth task by 1985, and one that could prob- ably only be achieved at the expense of the existing safe- guards to the environment.

With development of shale time as well as money is needed. Shale oil development is not alone in experiencing difficul- ties that make President Nixon's original Project Independence statement made at the height of the Arab oil embargo, look like an exercise of whistling in the dark. There is no alterna- tive source of energy that offers an easy road to independence.

In view of this, perhaps the most realistic pronouncement has come from John Sawhill, the Federal Energy Administra- tor, who said that a reasonable goal for 1985 would be a reduc- tion of crude oil imports to about 25 per cent of demand, instead of the present 39.

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Eric Wigham examines the pressure for abolition or stricter control

country as a whole they placed 40 per cent of female office staff and in London 60 per cent.

Their annual turnover, more than half in the "big five" firms, has been put at £45m. One estimate is that the average number of temporary employees found jobs by them ranges from 50,000 in the winter to 90,000 in the sum- mer.

The agencies have their own organization, the Federation of Personnel Services of Great Britain, which is affiliated to the Confederation of British Industry. The federation claims that the agencies provide a public service by using their specialized knowledge to place many people who would other- wise not find work at all, peo- ple who are available only for short periods or at special times, or irregularly, such as married women, students and overseas visitors.

The unions complain that their high rates are inflated, and that the agencies are placed by them earn more in cash, they lose on fringe bene- fits such as sick pay, holiday pay and pensions.

An International Labour Convention on the abolition or strict control of agencies was adopted more than 20 years ago and has been ratified by many countries, but in Britain the only controls have been exercised by those local au- thorities, including London and other conurbations, which have sought and obtained the necessary powers.

Last year, however, the Con- servative government accepted a Private Member's Bill enab- ling the Department of Em- ployment to impose controls. This summer Mr Dox issued propo- sals for stringent regulations under the existing Act.

The TUC was not satisfied with the Act, however, assert- ing that the controls permitted, excluding regulation of fees, would not enable the United Kingdom to ratify the ILO con- vention, that enforcement should not be the responsibil- ity of local authorities, as the Act provided, but of the Man- power Services Commission, and that in any case agencies should be abolished not regu- lated.

It would hardly be practi- cable to abolish the agencies at stroke because they would leave a gap which would place many employers in difficulty. The Employment Services Agency, busy reforming its whole organization, would probably not be able to replace the agencies in the commercial field for some time, except perhaps in the upper levels.

Devil Rees and his Profes- sional and Executive Recruit- ment Service (PER), operated by the Department of Em- ployment, already claims to fill more top jobs than all the private agencies put together and announced recently that he is introducing a specialized service for executive secretaries and personal assistants. His first advertisement of vacan- cies for these top girls, in the £2,000 to £2,500 a year bracket, appeared in *The Times* last week.

Mr Rees's outfit is fee- charging, though not private, and the TUC objected when it was started, on the general principle that it is wrong to make money out of finding people work.

The fact that the private agencies charge fees is not, however, the main argument against them. The provision of temporary workers is a useful service.

The trouble is that there is growing up a class of employee who might be described as per- manent "temps", made use of to fill a continuing rather than a temporary shortage of employees, earning high wages at the cost of present and future security, causing unrest among the regular staff and cut off from, or even prevent- ing, the establishment of a satisfactory relationship be- tween employer and employee.

For employers, to turn to the agencies is an easy, though expensive, substitute for organizing their workforces more efficiently. To extend the system could not fail to have a damaging effect on industrial relations.

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Harnessing the energy in the winds

From the days of sailing and windmills to the 1974 concept of an aerogenerator on the roof of an experimental "auto- nomous house", wind power has remained a constant, if un- predictable, source of energy.

The chief disadvantage in the exploitation of wind power is the uncertainty. Professor Richard Scorer, of Imperial Col- lege, points out.

If a serious effort were to be made, Professor Scorer says, it is certain that the wind could be used to provide an important source of electrical or direct mechanical power. "Our com- mand of the design of aerofol- ias and bearings is now so good that machines many times more efficient than the old windmills can be built."

If satisfactory means could be found to harness and store the energy, Central Electricity Generating Board scientists re- ported recently, it would be theoretically possible to supply the whole of present United Kingdom electricity demand from windmills sited offshore.

At present it appears that the cost of such a scheme would be prohibitive. Small-scale generation of elec- tricity from wind power is a technically well established reality. But it has never proved economically competitive with grid supplies, largely because batteries are needed to cover periods when there is no wind.

Costs of wind driven gener- ators in Britain at present range from £245 for a complete 200 watt installation to £340 for a 1.125 watt set with batteries. According to CEB estimates, these costs for small scale plant could possibly be reduced to about £500 per kilowatt through mass production. But assuming that an installed capacity of three to five kW per household would be required to provide an average output of one kW, wind machines would still not com- pete with the grid supply, nor with a diesel-powered generator at about £100 per kW.

Large-scale machine costs are difficult to assess since none have been built recently. But about £150 per kW is regarded as a reasonable estimate for a large machine located on a very windy site (one where the average wind speed is greater than 10 metres per second).

Much larger rotors and hence more expensive installations, would be needed to give the

same average output at less windy sites. In addition, trans- mission costs from remote sites of perhaps £20 per kW would be realistic.

If some techniques for storing large amounts of energy—such as pumped storage, com- pressed air, hydrogen or other methods—were to become prac- ticable, wind conversion could then be considered as compet- ing with nuclear plant to supply this stored energy.

The cost of nuclear power plant is about £230 per kW and its load factor is very high. Wind plant at £170, including transmission costs, per kW with a load factor of only 0.2 to 0.4 would show much higher capital cost per unit output.

Since fuel costs are low for nuclear plant at present, wind plant could not compete on economic grounds unless a big increase in nuclear fuel costs occurred.

According to the scientists, wind power could be economic at places where the average wind speed is about nine metres per second. A survey by the Electrical Research Association found 39 such sites in Britain, most of which were on hillsides.

Assuming three large machines on each of these sites, the combined average output would be only about 140 mega- watts. This relatively small amount of power would be obtained at the cost of many tall towers (perhaps 100 metres high), in places of scenic beauty.

One suggested alternative is to place the windmills offshore, either on towers set in the seabed or mounted on large buoys. At the other end of the spec- trum, Cambridge University's department of architecture has been looking at wind power on the scale of individual homes as part of its "autonomous house" project. In this scheme, wind and solar power would be vir- tually the sole sources of energy for heating and lighting.

According to Alexander Pike, director of the project, gen- erated electricity (from batteries coupled to existing machines) is about four times as expensive as the average mains cost for the first 1,200 kWh hours per annum. But, he adds, "more than 1,200 kWh hours drawn directly from the generator equates with mains costs".

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Americans pin hopes on shale oil despite the problems

Needling in a barren fold in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado lies the Paraho Shale Oil Plant. The chimney and roof of the unit are dwarfed in the stark landscape of sagebrush and semi-desert. The landscape is more appropriate as a western movie set rather than the scene of a development, which many Americans hope will eventually help to provide the answer to their domestic crude oil short- age.

Enthusiasm for shale oil is greatest among the American politicians and officials facing the formidable task of putting together an energy policy that will ensure fuel supplies for the remainder of the century and also reduce the country's dependence on imported crude oil.

Typical of government optimism was a recent state- ment from the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) that "accelerated development" of shale oil could provide 750,000 barrels a day of oil from shale by 1985. Even more optimistic forecasts have emerged from the Department of the Interior.

But the technicians involved in working out economically profitable methods of mining huge quantities of oil-bearing shale from the Rocky Moun- tains and then crushing and heating it so that the oil is released are not concerned about evolving a basic method of operation to begin talking about an accelerated pro- gramme.

Not least of the problems facing the shale oil men is the effect of large-scale mining and processing on the environ- ment. While the Paraho pilot plant, sponsored by 16 compa- nies mainly in the oil business, is insignificant in the Colorado River valley, a commercial sized plant would not be so unobtrusive.

The real problem, fully recognized in a seven-volume government study on the environmental aspects of shale oil development, is not the visual impact but the waste produced by the plants. A shale oil plant is in fact a breeding ground for environ- mental disaster, what else could be said after the huge sums paid for shale oil leases at the height of the supply crisis last winter?

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Business Diary: Troubles by the lorryload • Styx and stones

ighes is in for a lively Mind you, his old one site what you would call

was a bland announce- ment that Hughes was id Hedley Jeune on New as managing director ships Limited, the south auliers.

as, as the announcement s, assumed the manag- torship a year pre- at short notice and emporary basis". And rangers a tale.

hips Limited was until ordinary general meet- September none other lph Hilton Transport Limited.

company the Financial of *The Times* said in this year that "despite ity of its stock market it had "succeeded in ng its unfortunate lers to most of the, they are ever likely as investors".

appointed as chief executive after JCFC bought out Hilton. But Jeune had to step in on the "sudden and unexpected departure" on medical advice of McNaughton two weeks before the group's annual general meeting.

Enter Peter Hughes. Hughes, according to yesterday's announcement (itself a model of uncommunitiveness), "until recently" a director of Grand Metropolitan. It does not mention that Hughes was even more recently than that finance director of Bovis.

Hughes joined the building firm on February 1 of this year, just under two months before the P & O offer for Bovis became unconditional.

There then arose a slight hitch, namely that P & O already had a finance director, Oliver Brooks. There was not enough room on the bridge for the pair of them, so Hughes was the man overboard.

He wasn't alone. Alan Elliott, chief executive of the property division, has since gone, as have non-executive directors Dame Evelyn Sharp and Paddy Naylor, a director of Furness Withy, a P & O rival.



Peter Hughes: never a dull moment.

more of

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Cement sugar hits £600 a ton

Indication of the advance in SUGAR prices was seen by the December price of £500 a long ton. Early trading, however, to sustain this level at £590.75 which was still £23.75 a ton higher on the London daily price was £15 on tone to a new peak.

It remained at limit up throughout the morning and was bid over in the Business consisted of operations and 1,200 tons of March against actuals posted the turnover.

Actuals rumours suggested that a large block of raw sugar and the lines had withdrawn as a net details and confirmation of new limit price movement was immediately reached on the side after lunch and at one over 1,000 lots were bid for pools. Later in the session a large block of raw sugar was sold at £590.75 a ton, a price which was reduced to 743 following a similar cancellation of buying orders which was £20. This move to the upside was followed by a further £20. This move to the upside was followed by a further £20. This move to the upside was followed by a further £20.

Commodities

Cement and copper: No smoke without fire, says Rudolf Wolff & Co

works hit the London Exchange a little early on Wednesday the market suddenly extended with reports of a £1,700m Opec plan to the copper exporting

ries of Cipep lighting the fuse. The daily planer Opec was a "false hunch" which the flames some but failed to entirely put out.

Rudolf Wolff & Co, a lead-LME broker, said: "The world has always been in regard Cipep mem (Chilean Peru, etc.) as doing a lot of talk without taking any positive action to correct prices that dislike.

Therefore, an announcement of this nature (the 100m plan) was considered incredulous scepticism for most part. However, we inclined to believe that this was of the cases where there is smoke without fire.

Current price levels must be holding the economy of all Cipep. Whereas previously no funds have been able to try to adjust Opec funds are unlikely to be sound term investments.

At current levels copper is a little or no profit for producer and in some losses. It is not like other soft commodities can be grown, it is irrefutable. It would, therefore, be a most attractive term investment.

Copper is also a political and financial assistance. The Cipep countries would thereby give Arab nations a little extra. While the war might not be correct in recent form we consider it is imprudent to write it

Meanwhile, Peru has asked an immediate meeting of Cipep to analyse and approve recommendations solve the crisis affect copper prices. The date of meeting has not yet been

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank... 12%
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Commodities

Trade sources said the International Commodities Clearing House will raise deposits required against contracts registered on the London sugar futures market. A basic increase of £250 a lot to £750 in all positions will take effect from tomorrow.

At the same time, a special deposit of an additional £750 to £1,500 will be required for open contracts in the near terminal position. The sources added that from Monday additional special deposits of £250 a lot to £1,000 will be called for all open contracts in the remaining terminal positions.

Following tone was strong. Dec. 1974-75, Jan. 1975-76, Feb. 1975-76, Mar. 1975-76, Apr. 1975-76, May 1975-76, Jun. 1975-76, Jul. 1975-76, Aug. 1975-76, Sep. 1975-76, Oct. 1975-76, Nov. 1975-76, Dec. 1975-76, Jan. 1976-77, Feb. 1976-77, Mar. 1976-77, Apr. 1976-77, May 1976-77, Jun. 1976-77, Jul. 1976-77, Aug. 1976-77, Sep. 1976-77, Oct. 1976-77, Nov. 1976-77, Dec. 1976-77, Jan. 1977-78, Feb. 1977-78, Mar. 1977-78, Apr. 1977-78, May 1977-78, Jun. 1977-78, Jul. 1977-78, Aug. 1977-78, Sep. 1977-78, Oct. 1977-78, Nov. 1977-78, Dec. 1977-78, Jan. 1978-79, Feb. 1978-79, Mar. 1978-79, Apr. 1978-79, May 1978-79, Jun. 1978-79, Jul. 1978-79, Aug. 1978-79, Sep. 1978-79, Oct. 1978-79, Nov. 1978-79, Dec. 1978-79, Jan. 1979-80, Feb. 1979-80, Mar. 1979-80, Apr. 1979-80, May 1979-80, Jun. 1979-80, Jul. 1979-80, Aug. 1979-80, Sep. 1979-80, Oct. 1979-80, Nov. 1979-80, Dec. 1979-80, Jan. 1980-81, Feb. 1980-81, Mar. 1980-81, Apr. 1980-81, May 1980-81, Jun. 1980-81, Jul. 1980-81, Aug. 1980-81, Sep. 1980-81, Oct. 1980-81, Nov. 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experience. All expenses paid.
Good references required. W.I.
Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted for 11-12 year old
boy. Good salary and accommo-
dation. Must have 10 years
experience. All expenses paid.
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Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

Arts Council of Great Britain

MARKETING OFFICER

PERFORMING ARTS

An experienced Marketing Officer is required to be responsible to the Council's Senior Marketing Officer for promoting the Council's activities in the performing arts.

Particular knowledge of advertising, recent marketing techniques, and the use of media together with experience in design, layout, printing, sales promotion and distribution of material as it applies to the performing arts will be required.

The successful applicant will be expected to conceive and implement publicity campaigns, to work with designers and printers, and to coordinate the activities of participating companies of theatres and Regional Arts Associations.

Salary on a scale from £2,060 p.a. to £3,590 p.a. plus £166 p.a. threshold.

THERE IS NO APPLICATION FORM BUT THOSE WHO WISH TO APPLY SHOULD SEND FULL CURRICULUM VITAE TO HEADS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER, WIS PICCADILLY, W1V 0AU.

NO LATER THAN 18th NOVEMBER.

KENSINGTON & CHELSEA AND WESTMINSTER

AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY

North-East District

YOUNG GRADUATES or part qualified

ACCOUNTANTS wishing to obtain a professional qualification and make careers in Health Service Finance are required for the District Finance Officer's Department. Assistance given with training and excellent opportunities for promotion.

Salary scale £1,995-£2,676 + £126 London weighting (currently under review) plus Threshold Allowance.

Application forms obtainable from District Finance Officer, The Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street W1N 8AA. (Tel. 01-636 8333, ext. 208.)

MAN TO MAN

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE

Fast moving position for an O.A. level man 18-22 in the London City and County area. The world finance provides a training opportunity for a man with future management, finance, general, and sales experience. Salary to £1,700.

YOUNG ACCOUNTANTS

Three young men, London based, with 1-2 years experience in accounting function. They require a position in a firm with a good salary and benefits. W.I. Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

ADMIN. MAN.

N. American firm marketing brand leading product can use experienced sales admin. person. Salary to £2,500 per annum plus benefits. W.I. Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

CHRIS GROVE

Direct your future today with a trained Personnel Consultant.

DRAKE PERSONNEL

Responsible ORGANIZERS/LEADERS

Male or female or married couples required by important educational institutions in Great Britain and Ireland. Good salary and benefits. W.I. Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

WINE TRADE

An opportunity exists for an experienced wine importer and sales representative to take over the London wine importing and sales company. Good salary and benefits. W.I. Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

COLOUR IT COSMETICS

Interesting position for a fully experienced sales rep. in a leading cosmetics company. Good salary and benefits. W.I. Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

BOOKKEEPER IN

ADVERTISING WORLD

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
dation. Must have 10 years experience. All expenses paid. Good references required. W.I. Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

SENIOR RESIDENT ARCHITECT

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
dation. Must have 10 years experience. All expenses paid. Good references required. W.I. Apply to:
Box 3845 D, The Times.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES overseas

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
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Box 3845 D, The Times.

CAREER GUIDANCE

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
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Box 3845 D, The Times.

MARRIED COUPLE

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
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Box 3845 D, The Times.

WIDOW WOULD LIKE

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
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Box 3845 D, The Times.

YOUNG ATTRACTIVE

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
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Box 3845 D, The Times.

GENTLEMAN

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
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Box 3845 D, The Times.

REQUIRED

Wanted for 11-12 year old boy. Good salary and accommo-
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A CAPABLE COUPLE

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Box 3845 D, The Times.

AUSTRALIA

James Cook University of North Queensland

LECTURER IN BOTANY

Candidates should have a special interest and research experience in some aspect of Plant Genetics although applications will also be considered from those having an interest in some related field provided they are competent to teach and supervise students in Plant Genetics.

Applicants should send a curriculum vitae to the Head of the Department of Botany, James Cook University, North Queensland, Australia.

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Applicants should send a curriculum vitae

£4,000 plus Appointments

BROOKS INTERNATIONAL
OPERATING
SPECIALIST

European division of a successful and highly ethical U.S. organisation requires a special type of individual to join its staff and to assist in carrying out its assignments within all areas of British industry.

Successful candidates will be well above average intelligence, ideally aged between 26 and 35, ambitious, hard working and able to travel during the week.

Assignments are varied and challenging. The pace is demanding and the financial reward substantial (a minimum of £5,000 in first year, with unusually rapid advancement to a £13,000 + p.a.).

Apply in confidence (not by telephone) enclosing up to date CV to Brooks International Corporation, 296 Regent Street, London W1R 7WF.

PUBLIC ROAD TRANSPORT

Group Research and
Development Manager

Major British organisation engaged in extensive and diversified road transport operations with a multi-million pound turnover.

Reporting to the Group Executive, the task is to conceive and develop operational and marketing research projects, and to develop concepts in passenger transport.

The appointed will have a degree in a numerate discipline, and a graduate qualification gained through research. He will already have made significant contributions to transport science, and a keen appreciation of the commercial and economic aspects as well as the social benefits of public transport, and have the drive and leadership needed to manage and develop an important recently created department.

Age range: 35-45. Location Cambridgeshire in a pleasant environment. Initial salary £7,000 plus normal benefits.

Write in confidence to
F. H. Scobie

CORNWALL DABORN GARRATT LIMITED
Management and Executive Search Consultants
333-337 Grand Buildings London W.C.2.

Senior Executive
Offshore Supply Bases

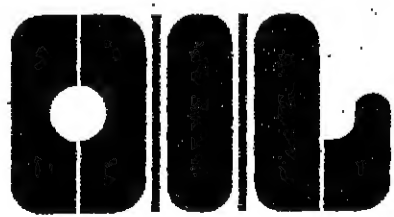
Inchcape Limited requires a Senior Executive to act as Deputy Manager of its Supply Base on in London.

Successful applicant will have a proven record of management ability in the oil industry. Knowledge of how to set up a Bulk Unit for the supply of oil, cement, etc., would be an asset.

If we are looking for is likely in his late 30's - early 40's, the ability to sell our company's services to oil industry management at senior level.

This is an excellent career opportunity, with conditions to match. Salary, in the region of £5,000 p.a., will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Please write, in the first instance, to:
The Personnel Manager,
Ocean Inchcape Limited,
19 Bevis Marks, London EC3A 7BQ.

Solicitors
for Company and
Commercial work

Hard Chance require experienced solicitor for a wide range of company, commercial financial work both U.K. and international. There are good prospects for able people. Apply, giving full details of your education and career to:

G. L. Wareham,
Coward Chance,
Nex House, Aldermanbury Square,
London EC2V 7LD

WEST AFRICA

A US soft drink company requires the services of a (English/French)

ENGINEER

for the Abidjan Regional Office.

with bottling machinery helpful and with any high packaging equipment equally useful. Good salary, cost-of-living allowance and leave privileges. Send full resume which will be treated in strict confidence to:

Box No. 2798 D, The Times

Borough Solicitor &
Secretary's DepartmentChief Assistant
Solicitor

Salary P02(a). £4,983-£5,538 inclusive plus £167 cost of living supplement.

An experienced Solicitor is required for this post which carries responsibility for the administration of a substantial part of the legal work of the Council. The postholder will contribute to the corporate management of the Council by attendance at officer group meetings, and will be expected to advise a major committee. There is ample opportunity to gain managerial and administrative experience. Quote ref. A.434.

Senior Assistant
Solicitor

Salary P01(b). £4,200-£4,710 inclusive plus £167 cost of living supplement.

A practical Solicitor is required to provide and develop a comprehensive litigation service to the Council and to be responsible to the Principal Solicitor for the work of a group comprising one other Solicitor and the other assistants. He or she will also assist in the general management of the Legal Section, and will contribute to the corporate management of the Council by attendance at officer group meetings. The postholder will be required to advise a major committee of the Council and there is ample opportunity to gain managerial and administrative experience. Quote ref. A.435.

The Council offers in approved cases: temporary Housing accommodation; Mortgage facilities; Legal costs up to £400; Disturbance Allowance of £100; 100 per cent removal expenses; temporary Lodging Allowance of £8 per week.

For further details please telephone Mr. J. Welchman—01-527 5544 Ext. 285. Application forms from Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Forest Road, London, E17 4JF (Tel. 527 5544 Ext. 392). Closing date 22nd November.

London Borough of
**Waltham
Forest**

Deputy Borough
Administrative
& Legal Officer

Salary up to £7,000 plus

Applicants should be solicitors with sound local government experience and management ability. The main task will be to take charge of and to develop the Council's Legal Division. At present the Division has 27 established posts (including six solicitors). An O. & M. Review report—recently adopted in principle—proposes further posts. The Deputy will have other responsibilities within the Administrative and Legal Services and the opportunity to participate in the Council's developing corporate approach to management and forward planning.

The Council will be recommended shortly to adopt a scheme of fringe benefits for staff including mortgages, payment of legal fees for house purchase, removal expenses and disturbance allowances.

Salary scale: £5,674 to £7,148 (including London Weighting and threshold payment—currently £167.04).

For further details, job description and application form please write to the Director of Management Services, Town Hall, Erith, Kent, DA8 1TL, or telephone 01-303 7777 extension 430. Closing date: 18th November.

Bexley
LONDON BOROUGH

Design Council
Head of
Industrial Design
£5,591-£7,293

The Design Council, a Government sponsored body set up in 1944 to promote the improvement of design in the products of British industry, seeks to fill the post of Head of Industrial Design on the retirement of the present holder on 31 March 1975.

The successful applicant will become a member of the Council's senior management reporting to the Director. He or she will be responsible for the Council's day to day promotion of industrial design throughout British industry, but particularly in the consumer goods sector, and will thus be mainly responsible not only for stimulating the flow of new products into the Council's Design Index, but also for maintaining their standard of design. He will share with the Head of Engineering Design responsibility for the Council's various educational and training activities and for disseminating information on sources of design expertise.

Applicants should have a discriminating enthusiasm for industrial design, good administrative experience and the ability to communicate effectively with industrial management at all levels. The successful candidate could be a product manager or designer, or a marketing manager, or an architect, but he must have good educational qualifications. Preferred age limits 35-50. The post will be London-based, but there will be a good deal of travelling. The salary will be in the range £5,591-£7,293 p.a. The successful applicant will join a contributory pension scheme and receive approximately 5 weeks' paid holiday. For further details please write to Sir Paul Reilly, Director, Design Council, 23 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU.

INSTITUTE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY
ANIMAL ECOLOGIST

The Institute of Terrestrial Ecology requires an experienced ecologist to work on behavioural ecology of vertebrates and, as a first task, to advise the Institute on the design of a research programme. The successful candidate will be a member of a group of ecologists based at Banchory, Kincardineshire, and be expected to provide expertise in behavioural studies and to advise other staff.

Candidates should have several years' experience of research, preferably on vertebrates, in more than one habitat, and a wide interest in the ecology of vertebrates and their prey, including birds as well as mammals.

QUALIFICATIONS: An appropriate first or second class honours degree (or equivalent) and at least four years' relevant post-graduate experience. Appointment will be to the grade of Senior Research Officer/Principal Scientific Officer grade according to the age, qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

SALARY SCALES: SSO £5,157-£6,441 PSO £4,227-£5,350

Cost-of-living supplements are paid in addition to salary. Application forms and further particulars available from Establishment Officer, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Banchory, Kincardineshire, 23 Haymarket, Banchory, Kincardineshire, Scotland. Please quote reference No. 104/12. Closing date: 29 November 1974.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

C.C.E.T.S.W. is a statutory but independent body responsible for the promotion and recognition of training courses for social workers throughout the United Kingdom. In universities and colleges of further education.

Following re-organisation of the administrative structure, the Council invites applications from men and women with appropriate experience for the post of Records Officer.

The Records Officer will work to the Registrar, and be responsible for the preparation and maintenance of lists of training institutions, keeping lists of successful students, arrangements for the preparation of the

qualifications awarded by the Council, statistical work including data collection in relation to training, etc.

Candidates should have had some experience in the collection of information and preparation of statistics and in the management of staff. The point of entry to the salary scale will depend on the age, knowledge and experience of the person selected. A contributory superannuation scheme is available.

Further information and forms of application can be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, C.C.E.T.S.W., Clifton House, Euston Road, London NW1 2RS. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is Friday 26th November 1974.

RECORDS
OFFICER

(FESU)

Salary: £3,582 by 3 annual increments to £3,954 (including London Weighting Allowance of £381) plus "Threshold" payment currently in issue. (N.J.C. Senior Officer Grade 1)

Assistant Solicitor

PO1 (6-10) £4,488-£5,040 (including local plussage)

Under the direction of the Assistant Secretary (Legal) the Assistant Solicitor will be responsible for all the Council's legal work. The post will provide varied and extensive experience and will also offer the opportunity to become involved in the Council's committee and administrative work. The Dartford District borders the River Thames and embraces Dartford, Swanscombe and attractive rural areas in North West Kent within easy reach of London.

The post carries a cost of living supplement—at present £167.04 per annum.

A generous disturbance allowance/relocation scheme is in operation.

Possible assistance with housing.

Application forms, returnable by 18th November, are available from:

Mr. S. T. Urwin, Personnel Officer, Manor House, Swanscombe, Kent DA10 0BS. Tel. Greenhithe (0322) 842431, extension 14.

Dartford
District
Council

GWENT COUNTY COUNCIL

Assistant
County Clerk

£5,823-£6,291 p.a.

Applications invited for this appointment from Local Government Officers in Wales or England (excluding London). The Solicitor appointed to this Post will be primarily concerned to lead a team responsible for servicing a group of Major Committees, including Education and Social Services, and should have wide relevant experience at a senior level in Local Government. This post carries responsibility for co-ordination.

Applications to be submitted by November 18, 1974.

Application forms and further information (where applicable) for the above vacant post can be obtained from the Personnel Section, Gwent County Council, County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent NP4 2XH, to be returned by the date shown to the same address.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
NATIONAL HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES
POSTGRADUATE TEACHING HOSPITAL

TREASURER

Applications are invited for the post of Treasurer from qualified accountants with wide experience in hospital or public service.

The successful candidate will be required to control a full range of financial activities, including the maintenance of a budgetary control system, the provision of management information, and will be expected to participate, with the other senior officers, in the management of this postgraduate hospital.

Salary scale £4,671-£5,760, plus £126 London Weighting Allowance.

For an application form and job description write to Geoffrey A. Robinson, Secretary to the Board of Governors, The National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1N 3BG, or telephone 837 3611, extension 65.

Closing date for return of applications 22nd November, 1974.

THE CENTRAL RESEARCH SERVICE OF
RADIO LIBERTY IN MUNICH HAS VACANCIES FOR

SOVIET AFFAIRS ANALYSTS

The analyst's main functions are to carry out research and to write instant analyses of current developments in his/her field of specialisation. He will be required to monitor the Soviet press, to prepare a daily summary of Soviet news, to monitor the Soviet press, to prepare a daily summary of Soviet news, to monitor the Soviet press, to prepare a daily summary of Soviet news.

Applicants should possess an advanced degree, should have completed specialised work in the Soviet field, should preferably have published widely and have a demonstrated ability to write quickly, clearly and accurately. The best salary for an analyst is currently £4,333.60 per annum + free housing and other benefits. Increments to the basic salary may be granted to outstanding candidates.

Applicants are requested to send "curriculum vitae", a list of published work, and references, to: Mr. J. Leach, Radio Liberty Committee, Arabstrasse 18, Munich 81, Germany.

COUNCIL FOR THE EDUCATION AND
TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

The C.E.T.H.V. is a statutory but independent body, established by the Health Visiting and Social Work (Training) Act, 1962, responsible for the promotion and approval of training courses for Health Visitors in universities, polytechnics and colleges of further education throughout the United Kingdom, the conduct of examinations and research into matters relevant to training.

Following re-organisation of the administrative structure, the Council invites applications from men and women with experience of administration and finance in a professional organisation or the public services, for the following two new appointments:

Principal
Administrative
Officer

Salary: £5,783 by 4 annual increments to £6,348 (including London Weighting Allowance of £381) plus "Threshold" payment currently in issue. (N.J.C. Principal Officer 2 (6-10))

The Principal Administrative Officer will act as the chief administrative officer to the Council, and be responsible to the Director for the direction and co-ordination of administrative support services, arrangements for the award of qualifications to students, forecasting the Council's financial requirements, and other matters arising from the Council's statutory responsibilities.

Senior
Administrative
and Finance Officer

Salary: £4,071 by 4 annual increments to £4,563 (including London Weighting Allowance of £381) plus "Threshold" payment currently in issue. (N.J.C. Principal Officer 1 (1-5))

The Senior Administrative and Finance Officer will be responsible to the Principal Administrative Officer for the management of financial support services, including the preparation of the budget, the production of final accounts for submission to the Department of Health and Social Security, and for general administrative matters including general office, secretarial and personnel services, correspondence with training colleges, professional organisations and Government Departments.

In each of the above cases, the point of entry to the salary scale will depend on the age, experience and qualifications of the person selected. A contributory superannuation scheme is available.

Further information and forms of application can be obtained from the Personnel Assistant to the Director, C.E.T.H.V., Clifton House, Euston Road, London NW1 2RS. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is Friday 26th November, 1974.

BOTSWANA
WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

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